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LITERATURE

Collected Works of William Morris. With Introductions by his Daughter, May Morris. Vols. I.—IV. (Longmans & Co.)

To judge in any way the true value of a poet's work, one must put oneself in his environment. In 1858, when Morris's first volume was published, Tennyson had written 'Maud,' and shared with the author of 'Aurora Leigh' and Martin F. Tupper the honours and rewards of popularity. The evil tradition of the obscurity of Browning was firmly established, and Matthew Arnold had just been appointed Professor of Poetry at Oxford. The seeds of a new movement had, indeed, been sown. Ruskin was consolidating his position as a Dictator in the world of art, and a few judges had welcomed some of the finest poems of Rossetti in *The Germ* or *The Oxford and Cambridge Magazine*; but there was as yet no public for such romance as was offered at the end of February, 1858. 'The Defence of Guenevere' was so new in our poetry as to be absolutely out of touch with the readers of its day, and the marvel of it only grows as we steep ourselves in all that is best and most typical of the period. Many years had to pass before a public was created capable of appreciating its excellence.

The fourteen years since the death of William Morris have done much to put his achievement in its true perspective. In the case of many who have taken a leading place in public estimation during

their lifetime, the decade following it has been marked by a tendency to depreciate not only the superficial qualities to which they owed their popularity, but also the real endowments which, we hold, generally underlie any widespread success. Morris's fame, on the other hand, was in his lifetime somewhat blurred by the variety of his undertakings: death, which removed him from among us, has in a manner crystallized them, and allowed us to form a definite opinion as to their extent and permanent value. His literary achievement in particular has grown in estimation by being seen as a whole, and the doubt entertained by many of his admirers, whether the bulk and sustained level of merit of his verse would not detract from popular appreciation, has turned out to be groundless. The demand for a complete and uniform edition of his works issued in a style worthy of his fame, yet within the well-understood limits of purchase by the average buyer of books, endorses this opinion. Morris's leading share in the revival of the art of printing makes the task of those issuing a memorial edition of his works particularly delicate, especially at a time when the tendency of the best typography is towards a page much lighter in colour than he would himself have approved, and personally we should have preferred a heavier impression, while somewhat uneven inking emphasizes a certain disproportion of the face of the type to the surface of the paper; otherwise, typographically, these volumes are models of what such books should be. The illustrations, too, are unexpectedly novel and well chosen.

The reissue is fortunate in its editor, whose filial devotion has published a great part of those remains of the poet's work which are worthy of his fame or of interest to students of his art, and whose opportunities for obtaining access to them are unrivalled. The publication of unfinished works is always a matter for delicate consideration, but Morris's ruthless taste condemned so much fine work to extinction that we cannot but feel thankful for what has escaped. The fragments preserved by Mr. Mackail were among the chief attractions of his excellent book; it is pleasant to learn that much more will be given us than we expected. We are especially grateful to Miss Morris for some of the fragments which show the poems in the making: they will be of paramount value to the critical reader of English poetry and the student of verse. Her comments and the numerous unpublished letters she gives will go far to destroy the "Topsy" legend, and to supply a picture of the real William Morris.

A facile and authoritative critic, himself a verse-writer of some distinction, attempted some years ago to dispose of Morris's claim to be a poet by calling him an *improvisatore*. One might reasonably have asked whether all fine poetry must not be to some extent of the nature of an improvisation; whether the conception must not spring complete from the poet's brain and heart like Athene from the brain of Zeus; and whether there is any parity between the experience of a verse-

writer and that of a poet; but the fragments Miss Morris publishes in her Introductions show that her father was a stern critic and a ruthless corrector of his own work. The question of second thoughts, of corrections after the publication of a poem, is a different matter, and raises problems of great difficulty to an editor; and though some of the alterations Morris intended to make in 'The Chapel in Lyonesse' are improvements on the verses we know so well, we are glad they are not here substituted for the earlier text.

I sung, my singing moved him not;
I held my peace; my heart grew hot,

is certainly finer than

All my singing moved him not;
As I sung my heart grew hot;

but it is quite different.

William Morris's correction of his earlier poetry was in the main limited to omission and total rewriting. Miss Morris has printed in her Introduction to vol. I an abandoned opening for 'The Defence of Guenevere,' as well as the incident in 'Sir Peter Harpdon's End' hitherto known from the account of it by Mr. Watts-Dunton in our columns. The authority of Swinburne in favour of including it in the body of the poem is high, yet we cannot but approve the judgment of the author in refusing to clog the hurrying intensity of his fine tragedy by an incidental episode, however good in itself. 'The Desolate Damozel' on p. xxx., vol. I, while it is not a specially noteworthy piece, is well worth preservation. We hope that Miss Morris will continue her judicious selection among the treasures of the Blue Closet—now, alas! dispersed—and lean to the side of generosity when the question of printing arises. The prose reprints from *The Oxford and Cambridge Magazine*—the canon of which, we suppose, is now closed—take up the remainder of Vol. I. They are, naturally, unequal in merit: the best have fine passages, and foreshadow the surpassing prose of later years, and none of them lacks interest.

'The Earthly Paradise' was begun soon after the poet settled down in the Red House, and a large number of its tales were written in their earliest form before that of Jason was begun. Among these was 'The Proud King,' a subject, curiously enough, handled by Longfellow quite independently in a volume published in 1863. The first draft of 'Jason' grew in length and importance until it was selected to be the opening tale of 'The Earthly Paradise,' and the introductory verses were written for it. A facsimile of these is given, but the tale still grew, and it was at last determined to publish it as a separate work, to test in some measure the feeling of the public. It was at once recognized, and not only by Swinburne, that "a new thing of great price had been cast into the English treasure-house." Little public attention had been given to 'The Defence of Guenevere'—Joseph Knight's just and brilliant appreciation of its merits in *The Literary Gazette* of March 6th, 1858, stood almost alone; its successor was welcomed by a chorus of praise, diversified by one sole complaint that an English poet

should have represented a princess as visiting a single gentleman in his bedroom.

It should not be forgotten that this change in taste had been brought about by the success of narrative poetry in the 'Idylls of the King,' and that even the harmless 'Tales of a Wayside Inn' were not without their influence on a wide circle of readers. A public had been created for finer work.

Miss Morris's Introduction to 'The Earthly Paradise' informs us that no fewer than five unused stories for this work are still in existence, with fragments of two others. The story of the struggle with the refractory prologue is especially interesting. The book was to be called 'The Terrestrial Paradise'—even 'The Fool's Paradise' was thought of; and three times was a prologue written before the glorious verses were found—

Forget six counties overhung with smoke,
Forget the snorting steam and piston stroke,
Forget the spreading of the hideous town;
Think, rather, of the pack-horse on the down,
And dream of London, small, and white, and clean,
The clear Thames bordered by its gardens green;

whose early foreshadowing was—

I tell of times long past away
When London was a grey-walled town,
And slow the pack-horse made his way
Across the curlew-haunted down.

Another interesting fragment is that from the early form of 'The Man born to be King,' where the familiar Peredur motive of the black of the raven's wing, the white of the snow, and the crimson blood is modified into the white, red, and golden of the hoped-for child. Among the more striking of these fragments is the superfluous fourth verse for August, describing Sinodun Hill above the Oxford Dorchester:—

In this sweet field raised high above the Thames
Beneath the trenched hill of Sinodun
Amidst sweet dreams of disembodied names
Abide the setting of the August sun,
Here where the long ridge tells of days now done;
This moveless wave wherewith the meadow heaves
Beneath its clover and its barley sheaves.

One sees the reasons for its omission, but when all is said, how rich must be the treasure which throws this rough gem on one side as faulty! It is rich indeed: the twelve little poems of the months in 'The Earthly Paradise' rank with the finest achievement in our poetry, and nothing more characteristically English exists in our language; the lyrics are delightful in their ease and freshness; the narrative is compressed, direct, picturesque; the content is poignant and enthralling—the conception large; the treatment manly and vigorous. We shall have other opportunities for speaking of the development of William Morris's genius and of his personality; let us here congratulate ourselves on the good fortune which has placed the issue of the final edition of his works in such pious and capable hands.

Life in the Roman World of Nero and St. Paul. By T. G. Tucker. (Macmillan & Co.)

PROF. TUCKER has given us a learned and competent book on Roman life in the early Empire, with the "catchpenny" addition of Nero and St. Paul in his title,

for neither of these, during his life, made any difference in the general complexion of the Roman world. The idea of such a book is as old as Becker's 'Gallus,' which classical students used to read, and wonder how Roman life could be so dull. Prof. Tucker is far better than that; he tells us valuable things about water supply, about furniture, and the like, with illustrations, in addition to the clear and able survey of the political condition of Imperial Rome. Perhaps he does not give weight enough to the imitation by Augustus of the Hellenistic sovereignties where the king was outside the Constitution, often in name a democracy, but used his power as a benefactor (*εὐεργετης*) of the State. Such was eminently the case at Pergamum.

There is, of course, nothing in this book which cannot be found in the classical dictionaries of most libraries. Pauly-Wissowa's six volumes contain most of the information in a fuller form, so far as they go. But it is well to have these things in a handy shape, and put in a clear and vigorous style. From this point of view we commend the book heartily. Yet we cannot conceal from the reader that the absence of references, which the encyclopædias and dictionaries are bound to give, is a serious loss to the student. Even allowing that we have every confidence in Prof. Tucker's scholarship, we find him conflicting with our recollections of classical authorities, and then we do not like to accept his correction without a reference to his source. A few instances will illustrate our meaning, and help him to fortify himself in his next edition against such criticism. He notes the somewhat savage law which ordained that in the case of a murder of the master of a Roman household, the whole *familia* of slaves was liable to be executed. He refers to a case where the revolt in public opinion saved this law from being carried out. Our recollection is of a case (Tac., 'Ann.' xiv. 44) where the public indignation and protest were checked by the Emperor, and the law took its course. At all events, our author does not give sufficient weight to the fact that the citizens of Rome were a small minority in the midst of a host of slaves, where terrorism is sure to be employed as a means of repression. *Quot servi, tot hostes*, was a Roman proverb.

A much larger question is that of the nature of primitive religion among the Romans. There is a popular theory—due, we presume, to Prof. Wissowa's now classical book on the subject—that in the earliest and rudest days, this people worshipped not personal gods, but powers or influences. They certainly had no anthropomorphic tastes, and did not imagine a river, for example, under the guise of a fair youth dwelling in it. Janus, according to this theory, was not so much the Door-God as the God-door, the actual door, worshipped as an influence. If this were true, then the psychology of the ancient Romans or Latins differs from that of the primitive peoples we know. The

savages all over the world who try to appease invisible powers, generally conceived as malevolent, with sacrifices, may not, indeed, conceive them in human form, or even as having any beast or bird form; but they certainly always conceive them as personalities, with a will to injure or befriend, and moreover a will that can be appeased or changed by sacrifice. And so, when contact with the Greeks brought in anthropomorphic ideas, the Romans adopted them without the smallest difficulty. The moral aspects of the Roman religion Prof. Tucker has handled with great justice and good sense, and it is easy to see from his sketch how clearly "the fullness of time" was come for a new and deeper faith. Though he knows very well that the pictures of satirists may be, and generally are, exaggerated, yet he cannot resist the temptation of using Martial and Juvenal more freely than those authors deserve in a sober estimate of their age.

In giving a sketch of the Roman villa it is a pity Prof. Tucker had not at hand some reproduction of those instructive mosaic floors preserved in the museum at Tunis, which provide representations of such villas far more life-like than any thing at Pompeii or elsewhere, so far as our knowledge extends. He says the population of the Empire was much thinner over its western parts than it is now. He should have added that in its eastern parts—Asia Minor, Syria, Egypt—the reverse was the case. His phrase "the somewhat desolate interior of Asia Minor" is not based on history. He writes that "generally there was no such thing as a pirate in the Mediterranean at this moment" (close of the first century A.D.). We think that their common occurrence in the Greek novels, some of which (as we know) are as old as this time, disproves this statement. He thinks Roman nobles were usually brought up in childhood by Greek nurses. We wish he had given us his evidence for this. He might have added to his statement about the popularity of Nero the fact that for years after his death false Neros were springing up in various provinces—a distinction accorded to no other emperor of that time. Seeing that the official toga was, according to our author, a very hot, and therefore uncomfortable, dress, we wonder at his statement that men threw over it an embroidered mantle. He says that the Romans objected to Greek running and wrestling "on the grounds of decorum, because they were innocently nude." The fact seems strange to those who reflect that naked statues of Gods and heroes often had their heads knocked off, and the heads of Roman magnates set on them, so as to pretend to be portrait-statues. Here again we cry out for his evidence. No doubt his greater learning could dispose of his critic in most of these cases, and we invite him to add to this book at least an appendix of references wherewith to satisfy the doubts of those who have imbibed definite views from their school and college days, which they treasure with pride. Meanwhile, we

advise him not to print "*cavaliere servente*," or to talk of wandering about the "squares" of ancient Rome.

We might have added a large number of points, in all of which we could show some grounds for our views; but we would not for one moment appear to give an ungenerous and carping account of so highly useful, learned, and well-written a compendium of the current knowledge about Roman private life.

Letters of Edward John Trelawny. Edited, with a brief Introduction and Notes, by H. Buxton Forman. (Frowde.)

Is there any other figure of the last century so well worth knowing and so knowable as Edward Trelawny? The volume before us is a picture of the man by himself, historically still unfinished, but, from a post-impressionist point of view, final. All that is most significant, all that distinguishes Trelawny from other men, is given; as the catalogue at the Grafton Galleries might say, the Trelawniness of Trelawny is completely expressed. For such a volume Mr. Buxton Forman was the obvious editor; in matters concerning Shelley, Keats, and their friends it is to him we look first for information. By combining these new letters with some of those already published he has given us a coherent story, and produced a book to entertain the frivolous, engross the learned, and enchant the curious in humanity.

"Vigour and directness," "transparent honesty and complete fearlessness," are the qualities that impress Mr. Buxton Forman as he reads the letters of the man who, in his opinion, "was less tainted with the sordid commercialism and ever-increasing snobbery of that century [the nineteenth] than almost any man one could name as having lived through so large a part of it." We agree heartily; but, of course, there is more to be said—for instance, that Trelawny sometimes reminds us of an extraordinarily intelligent schoolboy, at others of a rather morbid minor poet. Only, the vitality of few schoolboys amounts almost to genius, and minor poets are not always blest with feelings fundamentally sound. Most of his vices were the defects of good qualities. A powerful imagination may be fairly held accountable for his habit of romancing, and a brave vocabulary for some of his exaggeration. His vanity and violence—as childish as his love of mystery, and often as childishly displayed—were forms in which his high spirits and passionate nature expressed themselves. Art, in the shape of a bad education, aggravated his faults; but his honesty and imagination, his generosity and childlike capacity for admiration and affection were from nature alone. He was a schoolboy who never grew old; cultivating his cabbages at Worthing in 1875, he is essentially the same shrewd, passionate, romantic scape-

grace who deserted his ship in Bombay harbour soon after the battle of Trafalgar, and burnt Shelley's body on the foreshore at Via Reggio.

Like all boys, Trelawny was exceedingly impressionable, and at the beginning of this book we find him under the influence of the learned ladies of Pisa. Left to himself, he wrote with point and vigour prose as rich in colour and poetry as it is poor in grammar and spelling. His letter to *The Literary Gazette*, published in this volume, is a good example of his narrative style. But even his style could be perverted:—

"I must give you the consolation of knowing—that you have inflicted on me indelible tortures—that your letter has inflicted an incurable wound which is festering and inflaming my blood—and my pride and passion, warring against my ungovernable love, has in vain essayed to hide my wounded feelings—by silently submitting to my evil destiny."

So he wrote to Claire Clairmont in December, 1822; but under the language of the minor romantic throbs the lusty passion of a man in love.

Shelley's influence was great; with him Trelawny was always natural and always at his best; but Shelley was a wizard who drew the pure metal from every ore. With Byron it was different. Trelawny was almost as vain as "the Pilgrim of Eternity," as sensitive, and, when hurt, as vindictive. He was jealous of Byron's success with women—they were two of a trade—and especially of his relations with Claire. When Byron posed Trelawny posed, and when the one sulked the other sulked; but was any man except Shelley big enough to brook his lordship's moods? That Byron valued Trelawny is certain; he invited him to Greece because he knew his worth. Once arrived, Byron had the wit to perceive that Mavrocordato, albeit the meanest of masters, was the best and most serviceable to be had at the moment. Trelawny, as was to be expected, fell under the spell of Odysseus, at that time in more or less open revolt against the provisional government, but an adventurer of fierce and reckless spirit, in manner and appearance a romantic outlaw, a man after his own heart. Henceforth Byron is reckoned at best a dupe, and at worst a sluggish poltroon; while Trelawny, it is said, imitated his hero so loyally that "he ate, dressed, and even spat in his manner." When the poet died Trelawny spoke with characteristic feeling:—

"With all his faults I loved him truly. . . . If it gave me pain witnessing his frailties, he only wanted a little excitement to awaken and put forth virtues that redeemed them all."

But the iron had entered into his soul, old sores rankled, he could not forgive; to the last he was willing to pay back his rival in his own coin—sneers and abuse.

As Trelawny could scarcely write to a woman without making love to her, and as his relations with Mary Shelley were necessarily emotional and intimate, an

ambiguous proposal and a handful of affectionate letters will not persuade us that he ever cared more seriously for her than for scores of others. Though some letters must have been written when he was courting the sister of Odysseus or keeping a harem at Athens, and others when his heart was disengaged, can any one decide which are sincere and which are not? Or, rather, are they not all equally sincere? The following extract may help us to a conclusion:—

"I say! the poet [Shelley] was a thorough mormon—why did he not declare himself and anticipate the sect? I would have joined him and found him a settlement—it would not hold together without a superstition—for man all over the world are (*sic*) superstitious—it's the nature of the animal—your mother was a simpleton to have never heard of a man being in love with two women; when we are young we are in love with all women—the bible would call it by its proper name, lust."

So wrote Trelawny in 1869 (he had recovered his style) to Claire Clairmont. His letters to her, now published for the first time, compose the largest and liveliest part of the volume. If he cared for one woman more than another, we believe that woman was Claire. She was not good, but she has been more than sufficiently reviled. For Trelawny, that she was beautiful sufficed; let it satisfy the vindictiveness of virtue that she suffered horribly. What precisely was the degree of their intimacy is not clear; but, in view of Claire's reputation and certain passages in these letters, it is perhaps not unfair to suppose that for a short time in the year 1822 she was his mistress. Be that as it may, after Shelley's death they parted, and doubtless it will be said she treated her lover ill. To us it appears that he gave as good as he got. She was mercenary, and he was inconstant. If we read Letter XX. aright, when she did offer, after some months of prudent dalliance, to live with him at Florence, he replied that he had but 500*l.* a year, which was not enough for two. An establishment on the confines of respectability was the last thing he desired. Neither ever loved truly; but Trelawny, for a time, felt violent physical passion for the woman whose head and shoulders remind us of a Giorgione. Such is the story, so far as we can deduce it from these letters; each, if our conjecture serve, was partially satisfied, for in money matters Trelawny always treated his lady handsomely, though he could not or would not give her what she wanted most—material security.

He never lost his taste for Claire; and on the ruins of their bitter and agitated relations was built a kind of friendship, in which expansion and intimacy and malice were all possible, and which is aptly commemorated by these vivid and entertaining letters. As for Mary, her character deteriorated, and Trelawny's judgment grew more acute. Her corners grew more brutally protuberant beneath the tissue of glamour cast over them by a name. To her also Trelawny's

purse was open, but long before the quarrel over 'Queen Mab' his generous spirit had begun to groan under her prim banality and to express itself in ungenerous backbitings. His final estimate he imparted to Claire when he was seventy-eight years old, and it remains for those who dislike to disprove it:—

"Mary Shelley's jealousy must have sorely vexed Shelley—indeed she was not a suitable companion for the poet—his first wife Harriett must have been more suitable—Mary was the most conventional slave I ever met—she even affected the pious dodge, such was her yearning for society—she was devoid of imagination and Poetry—she felt compunction when she had lost him—she did not understand or appreciate him."

There are two big gaps in the correspondence with Claire: one from 1838 to 1857, the other from 1857 to 1869. At the age of seventy-seven we find Trelawny still unchanged: "All my early convictions and feelings harden with my bones—age has not tamed or altered me." He had lived through the wildest adventures: in a cave on Mount Parnassus he had been shot through the body and had pardoned one of his assailants; he had swum the rapids below Niagara; he had played the pirate in the South Seas and flirted with Mrs. Norton in Downing Street; and now, a veteran and something of a lion, he astonished London parties with his gasconade, and the Sussex fisher-folk with his bathing exploits. We can believe that his conversation was "brilliant," but "most censorious"; his letters to Claire give some idea of it: "Women have taken to gin—men have always done so, now it's women's turn"; "—is as gross and fat as — and from the same cause—gluttony and setting—it's all the fashion" (the discreet editor has suppressed the names). Poor Claire became devout in old age, and provoked a comprehensive growl from Shelley's untamed friend: "I am not one of that great sect whose vanity, credulity, and superstition makes them believe in God—the devil—souls and immortality." Yet with what cheerful wisdom he laughs away the fancy, which threatened to become an obsession, that Allegra was still alive in 1869:—"My dear Clare, you may be well in body; but you have a bee in your bonnet." He suggests raking up "some plausible cranky old dried-up hanger-on" of fifty-two or so, who "should follow you about like a feminine Frankenstein," as he carelessly puts it. He tried to mitigate the crazy malevolence she cherished for her earliest lover: "Your relentless vindictiveness against Byron is not tolerated by any religion that I know of"; while through the rack of jibes, malisons, and ebullitions of wilfulness shines steadily his veneration for the great poet he loved:—

"You say he [Shelley] was womanly in some things—so he was, and we men should all be much better if we had a touch of their feeling, sentiment, earnestness, and constancy; but in all the best qualities of man he excelled."

Through these letters—through all Trelawny's writings—runs a wonderful sense of power. He was not one to seek out the right word or prune a sentence; his strength is manifest in his laxities. He believed that no task, intellectual or physical, was beyond him; so he wrote as he swam, taking his ease, glorying in his vitality, secure in a reserve of strength equal to anything. Power and imagination—these are the pillars of his fame. He read Shakespeare and Shelley, and it is not clear that he cared greatly for much besides; he liked Swinburne, and was profoundly interested in Darwin. Late in life he discovered Blake, and was fascinated. The inference is not obscure: what Trelawny cared for in literature was Imagination, the more sublime the better. He sympathized with her most desperate and dizzy flights; he appreciated Shelley and Blake. Indeed, he was truly imaginative, and in the light of that supreme compliment other eulogy seems irrelevant, while obloquy stands disarmed.

The Cambridge Modern History.—Vol. XII.
The Latest Age. (Cambridge University Press.)

THE editors of this History send forth the present volume with something like a sigh of relief; for when they have produced two volumes of maps, genealogical tables, and so forth, their labours will be at an end. They are also entitled to a smile of self-congratulation, for not only has the work planned by Acton been faithfully carried out on the lines he originally laid down, but also in point of regularity of publication they have almost equalled the fine record of the 'Dictionary of National Biography.' If this volume, announced for the autumn, appears in the winter, the illness of a contributor is a sufficient reason; while the editors have exercised a wise discretion in leaving their text as it stood before the death of King Edward. Occasion has also been taken to make good a gap or two, and to round off the survey with chapters on the modern law of nations, social movements, science, exploration, and the growth of historical study.

"The latest age" has for the editors and contributors more than one beginning. In Great Britain they set out with the formation of the Gladstone Ministry in 1868; in France with the summer of 1871; in Austria-Hungary they embrace a period of fifty years, starting from 1859. This arrangement, though rather confusing for purposes of reference and instruction, will please the historical purist, since the stories of each national development are taken up at a definite point of departure. The difficulties of telling those stories are set forth in the Preface with conspicuous honesty. The inner history, in spite of Bismarck's ebullitions, is for the most part unrevealed, and much that passes for fact is no more than journalistic surmise. Another diffi-

culty, that of rising above transitory prejudices and impressions, has been conquered by all the contributors, though one or two of them fall into the opposite fault of colourlessness. Mr. Stanley Leathes's introductory remarks on modern Europe, for example, hardly surpass the level of the "sound, three-paragraph article"; they are far from profound and rather timid. "It is perhaps too soon," we read, "to cast the balance and to set the advantages against the evils of European rule [over natives]." Again, Dr. Sandwith's accurate, but somewhat uninspiring chapter on Egypt and the Egyptian Sudan might have been more "documented" than it is, particularly when he comes to Gordon's mission, while such trivialities as the fact that one distinguished person took Gordon's ticket while another held open the door of the railway carriage might have been omitted. The crude statement that the success of Egyptian finance is due to Lord Cromer himself does considerably less than justice to Sir Edgar Vincent and the other able administrators whom the Consul-General gathered round him.

"Co-operative history," as it has been called, inevitably involves a variety of treatment, but we do not know that it is much the worse for that. While Mr. Stanley Leathes restricts himself to a concise summary of British affairs, Prof. Pares plunges into the Russian revolution with great vigour and picturesqueness. We are bound to say that his animated sketch makes by far the better reading; but a good deal of it must be taken as provisional, and we get rather too much preciseness, even though indebtedness to Russian sources is acknowledged, about the parts played by the reformers, and, for that matter, by the assassins. The examination into the merits and demerits of Witte's finance is uncommonly well done. As a worthy complement to Prof. Pares's politics comes an admirable chapter by Major Maurice on the Russo-Japanese War. This is a spirited, well-informed specimen of military writing, and the fullness of its bibliography is in favourable contrast with the lists relating to other sections of the book, which are meagre.

Coming nearer home, we cannot help noting that, while the patriotism of Prof. Bourgeois leads him to glide over the Panama scandals in France, Mr. Thomas Okey is a very candid friend to Italy, and has a good deal to say about "Panamino," as similar revelations there were called. Prof. Hermann Oncken's survey of the German Empire co-ordinates Bismarck's foreign and domestic policies with luminous insight, yet it scarcely takes into account the one weakness, the persistent overrating of the power of Russia for offensive purposes. The dissolution of the union between Sweden and Norway, which this country allowed to pass almost unnoticed, has a singularly fair historian in Prof. Ludvig Stavenow of Göteborg University; while a matter that may intimately concern us before

long, the international position of the Latin American races, has its thoughtful commentator in Señor Triana, the Minister for the Republic of Colombia.

The supplementary chapters, if we may call them so without offence, have all been entrusted to competent hands. Sir Frederick Pollock, like Jean Bon St. André in 'The Anti-Jacobin,' talks to us of

Wicquefort
And Puffendorf and Grotius;
And proves from Vattel
Exceedingly well—

before he descends on the Geneva Arbitration and the Hague Conferences. Mr. Sidney Webb's paper on 'Social Movements' is honestly written from his familiar standpoint, but we think there might be more discussion of the effects of trade-unionism as a new force in the world of labour.

Science is in the hands of Mr. Dampier Whetham, who, however, fails to take into account some of its discarded frivolities, possibly from limitations of space. What has become of "protoplasm," that sweet word which, not so very long ago, was held to be the final answer to the enigma of life? Finally, Mr. G. P. Gooch's chapter on 'The Growth of Historical Science' brings the text of 'The Cambridge Modern History' to a dignified conclusion. He pays due recognition to the labours of the great German writers, and says the right things about our own, though the name of Dr. James Gairdner should not have been omitted, even from a sketch of some thirty-four pages.

CHINA.

China under the Empress Dowager: the History of the Life and Times of Tzū Hsi. By J. O. P. Bland and E. Backhouse. (Heinemann.)—For half a century or more the name of the Dowager Empress of China has been the target for "the jests and riddles" of the Eastern world. From the time when she deposed the regents appointed by the Emperor Hsien-feng on his death-bed to the time of her own decease she was watched with curiosity and alarm by all who were interested in the fate of the 400,000,000 composing the population of China. Many fables have gathered round her career, as must be the case in a country where the Court records find no authenticated utterance, and where historians are dependent on palace gossip for the foundation of their "facts."

In the present work the historians have, for the most part, a more substantial foundation to build on; happily for them, they became possessed of the diary of a Manchu nobleman, Ching-shan, who had exceptional opportunities of knowing what went on within the pink walls of the Forbidden City. This diary and the edicts issued to the public, form the substance of the present work. But from whatever source the details related in the volume are derived, they throw a lurid light on the Court life. Human existence is regarded as of little account, and the capital sentences carried out upon persons who happen to hold views opposed to those favoured by the possessors for the

moment of the reins of power form a ghastly record.

An instance of the extent to which personal ill-will is allowed to hold sway within the walls of the Forbidden City is furnished in the narrative of the *coup d'état* of 1898 contained in chap. xiv. It was a matter of common knowledge that Jung-lu, the Viceroy of Chihli, was and always had been a political ally of the Dowager Empress, and was therefore an opponent of the Emperor and of all his reform schemes. This being the position of affairs in 1898, the Emperor determined that it was necessary to remove the Viceroy from his path. Just at this time Yuan Shi-kai asked for an audience from the Emperor, and was received in secret conclave; the result was that Yuan was commissioned to go secretly to Tientsin, where Jung-lu was living, and to behead him in his yamen. Without delay, Yuan took train and presented himself at Jung-lu's yamen. But instead of executing him, he laid bare the plot before him, which included the imprisonment of the Dowager Empress. Without loss of a moment, Jung-lu presented himself at the palace of the Dowager Empress, and, kowtowing thrice, exclaimed, "Sanctuary, your Majesty." "What sanctuary do you require in these forbidden precincts, where no harm can come to you?" replied the old Buddha (i.e. the Dowager Empress); upon which Jung-lu proceeded to lay before her all the details of the plot. "Grasping the situation, she directed him to send word secretly to the leaders of the conservative party, summoning them to an immediate audience in the palace by the lake." In the midst of these congenial surroundings the Dowager Empress described the plot concocted by the Emperor, and induced them to support the order she had given for the arrest of his Imperial Majesty, who at 5.30 the next morning was arrested and imprisoned in the Ocean Terrace, a wing of the palace. The events which followed are known to all those interested in the Far East. The principal actors in the tragedy, with the exception of Yuan Shi-kai, are all dead, and he is living in official disgrace in his native home in Anhui.

This is a specimen of the history of palace intrigues related in 'China under the Empress Dowager.'

The contents of *Gleanings from Fifty Years in China*, by Archibald Little (Sampson Low & Co.), suffer detriment from the circumstances in which, of necessity, they are presented to the public. Consisting of scattered articles which—with the exception of the last two, on Christianity and Confucianism—have appeared from time to time in magazines at home and abroad, they offer opinions and reasonings which the author would have modified, had he lived to see them through the press. But Fate decided otherwise, and it fell to the lot of Mrs. Little to revise them for publication.

Mr. Archibald Little's name is mainly associated with Western China, and particularly with the attempt to make practicable for steam navigation the rapids which separate Ich'ang from Chung-ch'ing on the frontiers of Szech'uan and Hupeh. As matters stand, these rapids form an almost impassable barrier to all vessels which attempt to carry cargo up the troubled waters of the Yangtze Kiang. In the seventies the only traffic possible was by native boats hauled over the rocky bed by trawlers at an infinite expenditure of time and labour. At certain seasons of the year it used to take as long to drag a cargo boat

over this broken water as it did for a swift steamer to make its way from Hankow to London via the Suez Canal. In view of such a disparity of time and labour Mr. Little determined to try to replace the native junks by British steamers. He had already started a steamer service on the Yangtze below the rapids, and in 1876 the Chefoo Convention gave him the opportunity he desired for making the attempt. It will be remembered that this Convention was the chief outcome of the negotiations which were brought about by the murder of Mr. Margary in Yunnan; and by its terms Chung-ch'ing was to be opened to trade as soon as it should have been proved accessible to steamers.

This was not a promising condition, but Mr. Little did not heed the obstructiveness of Chinese mandarins, and, having got that conditional permission to navigate the desired waterway, he returned to England; and in 1887 he dispatched from the Clyde a steamer which was specially designed "to navigate the rapids above Ich'ang, and so open out the road to Chung-ch'ing." Here Mr. Little's difficulties began, and he found that the buying the new steamer was the least arduous part of his task. The Chinese mandarins offered every conceivable form of obstruction, from the arguments which might legitimately be adduced in political discussions to the absurd threat of danger arising from the monkeys which are said to swarm on the cliffs overhanging the rapids, and to throw down rocks on any new form of vessel which attempts to pass up or down the stream. Suffice it to say, these arguments prevailed over the utilitarian reasonings of Mr. Little, and it remained for the Japanese treaty of Shimonoseki to do away once and for all with the diplomatic difficulties in the way of this reform.

Like most Europeans who have lived many years in China, Mr. Little was a confirmed and powerful advocate for the Chinese in their disputes with European Governments, while, like those who feel with him, he was obliged to refute his arguments by the stern logic of facts. For example, on p. 306 he gives it as his conclusion "that the average Chinaman is more forbearing, more tolerant, and in his social relations as much, if not more, Christian than the average Westerner." On p. 110 he relates a common experience of travellers in China:—

"You design to alight at some townlet; all the inhabitants turn out *en masse* and pelt you through it, as if you were a Derby dog with a tin kettle tied on behind."

Coming to facts, he describes how on one occasion he had strolled on alone, and was

"standing by the open door of a monastery, admiring the elegant proportions of the architecture, when, without a sound of warning, I suddenly found myself thrown to the ground—a dozen strong men holding me down, and rapidly tying me up with strong cord. The previous unbroken silence was changed for the roar which only excited Chinese voices can raise.....a roar above which it was impossible for me to get in an audible word. Shouts of 'Ta, Ta!'—'Kill, kill!'—were all I could distinguish."

Happily, more peaceful counsels prevailed, and he was finally released.

Contradictions are frequently to be met with in Mr. Little's pages, but, if due allowances are made for them, the volume will be found to contain much valuable information on Western China.

Fascicule III. of Prof. H. A. Giles's *Chinese-English Dictionary* (Quaritch) has appeared with commendable speed, and

subscribers are to be congratulated on its publication so soon after that of Fascicule II. It is to be assumed that the delay in the appearance of Fascicule I. is due to the fact that it will contain much of an introductory character which will refer to the whole of the Dictionary. The complicated nature of this prefatory matter will be understood by all those who have any acquaintance with Chinese; and even those who are not so happy will realize the position when they remember, as Prof. Giles points out in his Preface to the first edition, that his

"Dictionary deals with 10,859 separate characters in the body of the work, besides a large collection of abbreviated or shorthand characters and a few other uncommon characters occurring in the list of 'The Family Surnames.'"

These figures are large enough, but they sink into insignificance when compared with the 40,000 and more characters described in the celebrated dictionary compiled by order of the Emperor K'ang-hsi (1662 to 1723).

There are two obvious ways in which Chinese characters can be arranged for dictionary purposes: under the 214 radical characters of the language, or according to their phonetics. K'ang-hsi chose the first, and for his purposes no doubt his choice was wise; but since his day much water has run under the bridges, and the arguments in favour of the phonetic arrangement are so obvious that it is difficult to imagine that—for the use of European scholars, at all events—the radical system will be commonly reverted to.

Prof. Giles tells us that he regarded K'ang-hsi as

"a Bucephalus on whose tail a foreign fly might safely get an advantageous lift. But I soon found myself," he adds, "unable to follow the manifold vagaries of my guide, and determined to treat the characters in general solely with a view to the practical utility of my book."

Of the two methods available, the phonetic, as mentioned above, is obviously the preferable. There are, however, so many dialects in Chinese that it is impossible to take any one as representing the language, and Prof. Giles has endeavoured to combine the advantages of both the phonetic and the radical methods. While the body of his Dictionary is arranged on the phonetic system, a full and complete index of characters under the radicals will be furnished at the end of the Dictionary, to each of which a number from 1 to 10,859 will be attached, corresponding to numbers in the body of the Dictionary.

It is almost unnecessary to add that the scholarship displayed in this fascicule maintains the high level of the previous part.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

In the Fifth Series of his *Interludes* (Macmillan) Mr. Horace Smith treats us to yet another pleasant medley of reminiscence and reflection, seasoned with kindly, unobtrusive humour and a multitude of anecdotes both old and new. Of the three essays which take up the greater portion of this slim volume, though all display the charm, discernment, and solid sense which the preceding series have taught us to expect, we fancy that the second, 'An Autobiographical Sketch,' will be widest in its appeal to lawyers and laymen alike.

Mr. Smith's early educational experiences—his succession of tutors culminating in the excellent clergyman in whose establishment

he spent "a very happy three years," and of whom it is written, "He never even attempted to teach us anything, and" (a grave magisterial confession in view of recent legislation) "I, being about fifteen years old, used to smoke with him in his private study or out on the lawn"—seem to have engendered a spirit of precocity, speedily to manifest itself in a pretty turn for parody. The most delightfully shameless example vouchsafed to us in these pages—conceived in a vein worthy of the traditions attached to the author's name—was inspired by the commissariat of a certain Cambridge college, and, though first penned and published many years back, deserves quotation, at least in part, some crudeness in execution notwithstanding:—

O Lord, O dear, how thin and queer
The pea-soup is,—and getting thinner!
The beef is raw and tries the jaw!
The mutton's hard, as heart of sinner!
O students, O,—it is no use repining,
O students, do not mention—dining,—dining,—dining!

O friends, we dine like filthy swine!—
It tells on stomach and on liver!
To mend the fare, our course is clear—
Let's chuck the cook into the river!
O, Fuller, O, the Cam is sweetly shining,
And we will surely pitch you in in lieu of dining—dining.

There is much entertaining gossip on literary predilections, and the abnormally rapid development of religious thought during recent years—as well as the nowadays scarcely credible conservatism of the Mid-Victorian period—is brought home to us anew when we read that Mr. Smith found himself regarded, in some quarters, as "a heretic beyond the pale of salvation" because he took delight in Tennyson's poetry.

The author's legal career up to the year 1888, when he was appointed a metropolitan magistrate, is narrated with many genial recollections of judges past and present, the Old Midland Circuit, and the Circuit Mess; while his own forensic achievements—such as that of persuading a Lincoln jury

"to acquit an old woman who had clearly stolen some goods in the market by alluding to the fact that it was the Saturday before Easter Sunday, and it would be very hard upon her that she should not go home and hear the 'Easter joy bells' ringing in the morning"—

seem sufficiently remarkable.

The remaining two essays deal with the subjects of 'Old Men and Boys' and 'Selfishness' respectively. From the latter, which contains a scrupulously logical disquisition upon the precise significance of tithes, we must single out the story of the clergyman who

"was reading the service before one of the royal dukes in the days of George III., and when he arrived at the text, 'Zacchæus stood forth and said, "Behold, Lord, the half of my goods I give to the poor,"' the royal duke broke out, 'Too much! too much! don't mind tithes, but can't stand that.'"

We venture, in passing, to hope that the word "Ameliorization," which occurs in the same essay (p. 62), is not seriously intended.

In the concluding 'Farrago of Verses' Mr. Smith once more shows his ability to write well in widely divergent strains, for there are two hymns, simple, direct, and sincere—models of what hymns should be—a stirring patriotic poem, 'Old England,' reprinted from *The Spectator*, and sundry humorous pieces, of which the most felicitous is a brief burlesque of the present political situation, based on 'As You Like It,' and here included by permission of the proprietors of *Punch*.

The volume cannot fail to delight educated readers.

It is a pleasant intrusion on the world of letters that is made by a naval officer and his wife—Commander and Mrs. E. Hamilton Currey—in their *Sea-Wolves of the Mediterranean* (John Murray), which in a popular and readable style tells the story of "the Grand Period of the Moslem Corsairs." Capt. Currey's acquaintance with the Mediterranean has stood him in good stead, for it adds much to the reality of a picture to have it presented by one to whom the scene is no mere geographical lesson. On the other hand, it would almost seem that his familiarity with things nautical has sometimes led him into error, as in attributing an impossible size and impossible accuracy of fire to ships' guns of the early sixteenth century. Modern literature has led him astray in describing the old-time galleys and their chain-gangs. He has quoted the 'Mémoires d'un Protestant' of the eighteenth century as illustrating a galley of the fifteenth, which is almost as absurd as it would be to illustrate the appearance and fitting of the Victory at Trafalgar by a description of the modern Dreadnought. Not content with introducing a galley—a *scaloccio*—with large oars about 1480, he puts nine men to an oar, a number, we think, never adopted, even in the last days. In 1480 galleys were still a *zenzile*, with numerous small oars, one man to each. These small oars gave place to the big ones early in the sixteenth century, and in the beginning of the seventeenth Pantero Pantera expressed his inability to conceive how the small oars could have been fitted. It is one of the many instances of the difficulty—sometimes the impossibility—of reconstructing the small, commonplace details of an obsolete mode of life.

Capt. Currey derives the "Moslem Corsairs" from the Moslems driven out of Spain in 1492, and seems to imply that corsairs—Moslem corsairs, at any rate—were previously unknown. A reminiscence of Lausulus of Urge might have checked this, as well as the instance which we have just referred to, in 1480 or thereabouts. Barbarossa, too, was no Spaniard, and though it has been said that he was French, the best accounts trace him to Mytilene. Capt. Currey has perhaps rather lost an opportunity of adding to his list the English renegades, Ward, Walsingham, and others, who were more strictly corsairs than Barbarossa or Occhiali. But as it is, we thank him for an interesting and readable book.

Venice in the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Centuries, by F. C. Hodgson (Allen & Sons), is a continuation of the author's 'Early History of Venice,' published nine years ago, and brings the story down to 1400. He has wisely taken a wide view of his subject, and his interesting chapters on Eastern affairs and on the trade with China enable us to see Venice in her true perspective. It would be impossible, within the compass of a short notice, to do justice to the learning and research of which this book is the result. The views on the closing of the Great Council are perhaps the most interesting contribution to the history of Venice it contains. This Mr. Hodgson regards, with the continuator of Dandolo, as "mainly the admission of a democratic element," and quotes Caroldo's unprinted chronicle to the effect that one of the causes of the conspiracy of Querini and Tiepolo was the feeling that Gradenigo's reforms had lessened the dignity of the ruling families. The fear of a despotism—a danger to which Venice was peculiarly liable, as many of her nobles had

been virtually independent rulers in the East—may also help to account for these democratic changes. Our author traces the conventional view, that the "serrata" meant the establishment of a narrow oligarchy, to Daru, a partisan of the Revolution who sought to justify Napoleon's action.

We wish we could speak as highly of the way in which Mr. Hodgson displays his wares as of the wares themselves. One could hardly find more inspiring subjects than the careers of Marco Polo and Ecelino da Romano, or the stories of the Catalanian Company, the great conspiracies, and the war of Chioggia. Yet even the specialist will find him difficult reading, and he does not give himself a chance with the general reader.

VERNON LEE, in reprinting with Mr. John Lane the three "Polite Stories" which make up the greater part of *Vanitas*, has added a fourth tale, not hitherto published. She has done well, for 'A Frivolous Conversion' possesses both a deeper human interest and a finer literary quality than its companions. The motive of this story—the presentation of a soul become, by continuous concentration of its every faculty upon the superficialities of existence, incapable of any "conversion" that shall be other than "frivolous"—although not wholly new, is developed with a freshness and individuality which lend all the charm of novelty to Vernon Lee's narrative. Her picture of the young Austrian noble, hero of drawing-rooms and battues—who, inspired by the teaching of an unworldly woman of the world, seems for a moment capable of following the highest ideals, yet perishes miserably in a duel of his own seeking with an hotel acquaintance for whom he has conceived a childish dislike—is singularly lifelike and pathetic. Madame Nitzenko, the good angel whose influence fails in the end to overcome the moral irresponsibility born of a life's trifling, is a noble figure; and her relations with Kollonitz—relations not merely platonic, but maternal, as of a twentieth-century Catherine of Siena with a young disciple—are beautifully described.

Beside this remarkable story, 'Lady Tal,' with its too frequent reminiscences of Mr. Henry James, and 'The Legend of Madame Krasinska'—in which Vernon Lee attempts, less successfully than on some previous occasions, an excursion into the realm of the supernatural—seem perhaps feeble than they are.

Seven Great Statesmen. By A. D. White. (Fisher Unwin.)—The statesmen considered in this volume are an interesting group—Sarpi, Grotius, Thomasius, Turgot, Stein, Cavour, and Bismarck. On some of them, especially on Sarpi and Thomasius, the author writes ably and with learning. The reader will find, indeed, throughout a considerable amount of information, and a lucid, if unattractive style. Some of Dr. White's views seem to be ill-considered. He extols in one breath Grotius and Bismarck, though the contempt of the latter for the principles of the great moralist was open and undisguised. He denounces Machiavelli as a foe of right reason, yet extols Cavour, in whom, as Acton said, Machiavelli "came to his own." The author is so greatly enamoured of what he regards as "modernity" that he lumps together indiscriminately many people of diametrically opposite standpoints and temperament, while he has the characteristic frequently exhibited by the teacher to whom the book

is dedicated, an intolerance of all ideas not his own. The present writer recalls the tone of Goldwin Smith's 'History of England,' which reflects the academic Liberalism of the sixties, with its individualistic prejudice, its rationalism, and its economic narrowness; and attempts to put the whole of English history on the Procrustean bed of the principles then considered the last word of "enlightenment." Dr. White's mentality is rather of the same sort, but he has not the gifts of style which made everything that Goldwin Smith wrote a delight to read. Still his book has valuable and interesting features.

E. NESBIT's unflagging imagination has found a new field in *The Magic City* (Macmillan) for the adventures of her youthful hero and heroine. She tells us of delightful and thrilling experiences which may fall to the lot of boys and girls in all the toy cities and houses they have built, and the countries they have created in their happiest flights of fancy, if once they can find their way into them. Philip is handsomely rewarded for the desolate hours in which he has utilized the books and ornaments of a strange drawing-room, as well as bricks, to rear that magic city which is to be the starting-point for those seven deeds of valour prompted by Mr. Noah which are to make him a king. He is accompanied in his adventures by Lucy, the little girl whom previously he has tried to dislike, but who becomes his valued coadjutor and companion; while the nurse, as the "Pretenderette," is naturally their sworn enemy. The author refrains at the conclusion from making the obvious admission that the children have been dreaming. They are restored to their guardians without fuss or question, and the Noah's-ark dogs of their travels are actually awaiting them in the flesh.

Mendelssohn's South African Bibliography. By Sidney Mendelssohn. 2 vols. (Kegan Paul & Co.)—These two portly volumes (each over 1,000 pages), embodying the labour of years, will be a boon to any one engaged in African research. They were at first intended to be a *catalogue raisonné* of Mr. Mendelssohn's own collection, but this "has since developed until it forms a reasonably complete Bibliography of Literature relating to South Africa, in the wider sense of the term, from the earliest period up to the present time." The Introduction by Mr. J. D. Colvin, and Mr. Mendelssohn's numerous and instructive notes, provide a fund of interesting reading which one scarcely expects in a work of this nature; and an additional attraction is supplied by the plates, beautifully reproduced from old sketches and engravings.

In a work of such magnitude it is impossible to avoid slips and omissions, and we have noted a few. On p. 357 of vol. i. the article 'Zululand' in 'British Africa' (1899) is wrongly attributed to Frances Ellen Colenso, who died in 1888, instead of to Miss H. E. Colenso. On p. 806 of vol. ii. Frances Colenso has been confused with her brother Francis, whose initials were the same. On p. 498, vol. i., Lieut.-Col. Edward Durnford is credited with a share in the authorship of 'The Ruin of Zululand,' an error which may have arisen from a too hasty perusal of the previous (and correct) entry on p. 356. Among misprints which have escaped correction we find "Aftebro" for "Oftebro" (vol. i. p. 73), "Dombasi" for "Domasi" (vol. i. p. 709), and several others. The title of the Zulu book in the last entry on p. 647 of vol. ii. should run:

'Izindatyana zabantu, kanye nezindaba zas'e Natal.' On p. 993, vol. ii., the Gwamba and Tumbuka languages have been erroneously classed under the heading of Zulu.

The 'Orthographical Note' (vol. i. pp. xiii-xvi) is a highly laudable feature; but we cannot agree that in all cases Mr. Mendelssohn has adopted the correct form, e.g. "Cetywayo" for Cetshwayo, "Eshowe" for Etshowe, "Lorenzo Marquez," "Nyassa," and "Usibepu" (for u Zibepu).

Among the more important omissions (noticeable where Dutch and German works are so fully represented) are the linguistic works of Prof. Meinhof; Viehe's 'Herero Grammar'; P. H. Brincker's great German-Herero, Ndonga, and Kwanyama Dictionary; Felix Meyer's 'Recht der Herero'; and Dr. Passarge's valuable monograph 'Die Buschmänner der Kalahari.'

DR. S. H. BUTCHER, M.P.

THE death of Dr. Samuel Henry Butcher at the age of 60 on Thursday of last week is a great loss to the world of letters and scholarship. He was one of the few masters of the classics who have made their mark in public life.

He had a career of exceptional distinction. The eldest son of a Bishop of Meath, he was educated at Marlborough and Trinity College, Cambridge. He obtained two University Scholarships, and the Powis Medal for hexameters twice, and was Senior Classic in 1873, the Chancellor's Medals being divided between him and two other scholars of exceptional brilliance. In 1874 he was made a Fellow of his College, and was for two years a tutor there. He then married a daughter of Archbishop Trench, and vacating his Cambridge fellowship, was elected to a similar post at University College, Oxford. He left his work here to succeed Blackie in the Professorship of Greek at Edinburgh in 1882, and kept that position for eleven years, when he retired.

In the latter part of his life, however, he was busy with Commissions and various Boards, and had in Parliament as member for Cambridge University, and in the world at large, a position and influence like those of Jebb before him. He spoke with less humour, but with a similar precision of phrase and a delicate choice of English such as few could attain. In the House of Commons the fervour of his views on Ireland shocked some people, but he always secured the attention due to his accomplishments. His position in the world of letters was recognized by the acquisition of many honours and duties. He was an excellent chairman, with abundant patience and no trace of the superiority of the don.

One could not, however, but feel that, useful as all this work was, it might have been performed by other men who had not Dr. Butcher's admirable powers of classical translation and commentary, for he belonged to the small band of scholars of the highest rank—small in England, and indeed everywhere—who are able to translate the fine flower of their erudition into their own language. His rendering of the 'Odyssey' into English prose, done jointly with Mr. Andrew Lang (1879), has become an English classic. His book on 'Some Aspects of the Greek Genius,' and his lectures delivered at Harvard in 1904 on Greek subjects, are the best of their kind. His discussion and translation of Aristotle's 'Poetics' are models of knowledge, lucidity, and graceful English, appreciated by other

than classical students, to whom his work on Demosthenes chiefly appeals.

A great scholar, he was also a great citizen in his quiet and disinterested work for higher education in many phases. He did not seek after popularity, but all who came into contact with him felt the charm of his personality, his high seriousness and frankness, and his steadfast enthusiasm for his work.

THE 'DICTIONARY OF NATIONAL BIOGRAPHY.'

THE new Supplement to the 'Dictionary of National Biography,' which will be published early in 1912, is intended to commemorate all persons of adequate distinction who died after the death of Queen Victoria on January 22nd, 1901, and before January 1st, 1911. The following is the first part of a list of names which the Editor, Mr. Sidney Lee, has selected for notice out of the obituary records of the past ten years. The less important names will be dealt with briefly, and a few may on further inquiry be rejected as falling below the requisite level of interest.

The Editor will be happy to consider proposals of new names which seem to satisfy the necessary conditions of repute. When a new name is suggested, the dates of birth and death should be given, together with a very short statement of the main facts which appear to justify the claim to admission. Wherever possible, there should also be supplied a precise reference to an obituary notice or other source of authentic information.

All communications should be addressed to the Editor of the 'Dictionary of National Biography,' care of Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., 15, Waterloo Place, S.W.

Abbott, Evelyn (1843-1901), classical scholar.
A'Beckett, Arthur William (1844-1909), journalist and comic writer.
Abel, Sir Frederick Augustus, K.C.B. (1827-1902), chemist.
Abraham, Charles John, D.D. (1815-1903), 1st Bishop of Wellington.
Absolon, Charles (1818-1908), cricketer.
Acton, John Adams (1836-1910), sculptor.
Acton, John Emerich Edward Dalberg, 1st Baron Acton (1834-1902), historian.
Adam, James (1860-1907), classical scholar.
Adams, James Williams, V.C. (1840-1903), army chaplain.
Adams, William Davenport (1851-1904), journalist and compiler.
Adams-Acton, John. See Acton, John Adams.
Adamson, Robert (1852-1902), philosopher.
Adderley, Charles Bowyer, 1st Baron Norton (1814-1905), President of the Board of Trade.
Agnew, Sir James Wilson, K.C.M.G., M.D. (1815-1901), Prime Minister of Tasmania.
Agnew, Sir William, 1st Bt. (1825-1910), art dealer.
Agnew, Sir William Fischer (1847-1903), legal writer.
Aid, Charles Hamilton (1830-1906), author.
Aikman, George, A.R.S.A. (1830-1905), artist.
Ainger, Alfred (1837-1904), Master of the Temple.
Aitchison, George, R.A. (1825-1910), architect.
Aldenharn, 1st Baron. See Gibbs, Henry Hicks.
Alderson, Sir Henry James, K.C.B. (1835-1909), major-general.
Alexander, Mrs. (pseud.). See Hector, Annie French.
Alexander, Boyd (1873-1910), explorer.
Alger, John Goldworth (1837-1907), journalist and author.
Alington, 1st Baron. See Sturt, Henry Gerard.
Alison, Sir Archibald, G.C.B. (1826-1907), general.
Allan, Andrew (1822-1901), shipowner.
Allan, Sir William (1837-1903), engineer and politician.
Allen, George (1832-1907), publisher.
Allen, John Romilly (1847-1907), archaeologist.
Allen, Robert Calder, C.B. (1812-1903), captain R.N.
Allies, Thomas William (1813-1903), theologian.

Allman, George Johnston, F.R.S. (1824-1904), mathematician.
Almond, Hely Hutchinson (1832-1903), head master of Loretto School.
Amherst, William Amhurst Tyssen, 1st Baron Amherst of Hackney (1835-1909), bibliophile and connoisseur.
Anderson, Alexander ("Surfaceman") (1845-1909), labour poet and librarian.
Anderson, George (1826-1902), cricketer.
Anderson, Sir Thomas McCall (1836-1908), Regius Professor of Medicine in Glasgow University.
Andrews, Thomas, F.R.S. (1847-1907), metallurgical chemist.
Angus, Joseph, D.D. (1816-1902), Baptist minister and Biblical scholar.
Annandale, Thomas (1838-1907), surgeon.
Arbuthnot, Sir Alexander John (1822-1907), Anglo-Indian official and author.
Arbuthnot, Forster Fitzgerald (1833-1901), Oriental scholar.
Archer, James, R.S.A. (1824-1904), artist.
Archer-Hind, Richard Dacre (1849-1910), classical scholar.
Ardagh, Sir John Charles (1840-1907), major-general.
Arditi, Luigi (1822-1903), musical composer and conductor.
Armes, Philip (1836-1908), musical composer.
Armour, John Douglas (1830-1903), Chief Justice of Supreme Court of Canada.
Armstrong, Henry Hugh, R.A. (1828-1905), sculptor.
Armstrong, Sir George Carlyon Hughes, 1st Bt. (1836-1907), newspaper proprietor.
Arnold, Sir Arthur (1833-1902), Radical politician and writer.
Arnold, Sir Edwin (1832-1904), poet and journalist.
Arnold, George Benjamin (1832-1902), organist and composer.
Arnold-Forster, Hugh Oakeley (1855-1909), Secretary of State for War.
Arthur, William (1819-1901), Wesleyan divine.
Ashley, [Anthony] Evelyn [Melbourne], (1836-1907), biographer of Lord Palmerston.
Ashmead-Bartlett, Sir Ellis (1849-1902), politician.
Atkinson, Robert (1845-1908), President of the Royal Irish Academy; Irish scholar.
Austen. See Roberts-Austen.
Austen-Leigh, Augustus (1840-1905), Provost of King's College, Cambridge.
Austin, Charles Sumner (1838-1903), Anglo-Indian journalist.
Ayerst, William (1830-1904), Bishop of Natal and theologian.
Ayton, William Edward, F.R.S. (1847-1903), electrical engineer and inventor.
Bacon, John Mackenzie (1846-1904), scientific lecturer and aeronaut.
Badcock, Sir Alexander Robert, K.C.B. (1844-1907), general.
Baddeley, Mountford John Byrde (1843-1906), compiler of guide-books.
Bailey, Philip James (1816-1902), author of 'Festus.'
Bain, Alexander (1818-1903), philosopher.
Bain, Robert Nisbet (1855-1909), writer on Swedish and Russian history.
Baird, Andrew Wilson, F.R.S. (1842-1908), colonel R.E.
Baker, Sir Benjamin, K.C.B. (1840-1907), engineer.
Baker, Shirley (1835-1903), Wesleyan missionary and Prime Minister of Tonga.
Bale, Sir Henry (1854-1910), Chief Justice of Natal.
Balfour, George William (1823-1903), physician.
Balfour, John Blair, 1st Baron Kinross of Glaslune (1837-1905), President of the Court of Session.
Banks, Sir John (1811-1908), physician.
Banks, Sir William Mitchell (1842-1904), Liverpool surgeon.
Bannerman, Sir Henry Campbell. See Campbell-Bannerman.
Bardsley, John Wareing (1835-1904), Bishop of Carlisle.
Baring, Sir Thomas George, 1st Earl of Northbrook (1826-1904), Viceroy of India.
Barlow, William Hagger (1833-1908), Dean of Peterborough.
Barlow, William Henry, F.R.S. (1812-1902), engineer.
Barnard, Thomas John (1845-1905), philanthropist.
Barnes, Robert (1818-1907), obstetric physician.
Barrett, Wilson (1846-1904), actor.
Barrington, Sir Vincent Hunter Barrington Kennett. See Kennett-Barrington.
Barrow, Arthur Frederick, C.M.G. (1850-1903), colonel.
Barry, Alfred (1826-1910), Primate of Australia; Canon of Windsor.
Bartlett. See Ashmead-Bartlett.
Bartley, Sir George Christopher Trout, K.C.B. (1842-1910), founder of the National Penny Bank.
Barton, John (1846-1908), missionary.
Bass, Sir Michael Arthur, 1st Baron Burton (1837-1909), brewer and benefactor.
Bateson, Mary (1865-1906), historical writer.
Bauerman, Hilary (1833-1909), metallurgist.
Baxter, Lucy E., "Leader Scott" (d. 1902), writer on art.
Baylis, Thomas Henry (1817-1908), lawyer and antiquary.
Bayliss, Sir Wyke (1835-1906), artist.
Bayly, Ada Ellen, "Edna Lyall" (d. 1903), novelist.
Beale, Dorothea (1831-1906), Principal of Cheltenham Ladies' College.
Beale, Lionel Smith, F.R.S. (1828-1906), Professor of Medicine and biologist.
Beattie-Brown, William, R.S.A. (1831-1909), Scottish landscape painter.
Beckett, Sir Edmund, 1st Baron Grimthorpe (1816-1905), lawyer and controversialist.
Bedford, William Kirkpatrick Riland (1826-1905), antiquary and genealogist.
Beecham, Thomas (1821-1907), pill-maker.
Beever, Charles Edward (1854-1908), physician.
Beit, Alfred (1853-1906), financier and benefactor.
Bell, Sir Isaac Lowthian, F.R.S. (1816-1904), ironmaster.
Bell, James, C.B., F.R.S. (1825-1908), chemist.
Bell, Valentine Graeme, C.M.G. (1839-1908), railway engineer.
Bell, William Charles (1831-1904), enamel-painter.
Bellamy, James, D.D. (1819-1909), President of St. John's College, Oxford.
Bellows, John (1831-1902), printer and lexicographer.
Bemrose, William (1831-1908), writer on wood-carving.
Bendall, Cecil (1856-1906), Sanskrit scholar.
Benham, William, D.D. (1831-1910), hon. Canon of Canterbury and author.
Bennett, Alfred William (1833-1902), botanist.
Bennett, Edward Hallaran (1837-1907), surgeon.
Bent, Sir Thomas (1838-1909), Prime Minister of Victoria.
Bentley, John Francis (1840-1902), architect.
Bergne, Sir John Henry Gibbs, K.C.B., K.C.M.G. (1842-1908), diplomatist.
Berkeley, Sir George, K.C.M.G. (1819-1905), colonial governor.
Bernard, Sir Charles Edward (1837-1901), Chief Commissioner of Burma.
Bernard, Thomas Dehany (1815-1904), Chancellor of Wells Cathedral.
Berry, Sir Graham, K.C.M.G. (1822-1904), Prime Minister of Victoria.
Besant, Sir Walter (1836-1901), novelist.
Bevan, William Latham (1821-1908), Archdeacon of Brecon.
Bewley, Sir Edmund Thomas (1837-1908), legal writer and professor.
Bickersteth, Edward Henry (1825-1906), Bishop of Exeter.
Biddulph, Sir Michael Anthony Shrapnell, G.C.B. (1825-1904), general.
Bidwell, Shelford, F.R.S. (1848-1909), pioneer of telephotography.
Bigg, Charles, D.D. (1840-1908), Regius Professor of Ecclesiastical History, Oxford.
Birch, George Henry (1842-1904), architect and archaeologist.
Bird, Henry Edward (1830-1908), writer on chess.
Birdwood, Herbert Mills (1837-1907), Anglo-Indian judge.
Birrell, John, D.D. (1836-1902), Orientalist.
Bishop, Mrs. Isabella Lawson, born Bird (1832-1904), traveller and author.
Blackburn, Helen (d. 1903), pioneer of woman suffrage.
Blackley, William Lewery (1830-1902), social reformer.
Blackwell, Elizabeth, M.D. (1821-1910), physician.
Blackwood, Frederick Temple Hamilton-Temple, 1st Marquis of Dufferin and Ava (1826-1902), Viceroy of India and diplomatist.
Blair, James, C.B., V.C. (1828-1905), general.
Blaney, Thomas, C.I.E. (1824-1903), physician and philanthropist of Bombay.
Blanford, William Thomas, F.R.S. (1832-1905), naturalist.
Blaydes, Frederick Henry Marvell (1818-1908), classical scholar.
Blennerhassett, Sir Rowland, 4th Bt. (1839-1909), President of Queen's College, Cork, and political writer.
Blind, Karl (1826-1907), political refugee and author.
Bloomfield, Georgiana, Lady (1822-1905), author.
Blouët, Paul, "Max O'Rell" (1848-1903), author.
Blount, Sir Edward Charles, K.C.B. (1809-1905), banker in Paris.
Blumenthal, Jacques (1829-1908), musical composer.

Bodda-Pyne, Louisa Fanny (1828-1904), vocalist.
 Bodley, George Frederick, R.A. (1830-1907), architect.
 Bompas, William Carpenter, D.D. (1834-1906), Bishop of Selkirk.
 Bond, William Bennett (1815-1906), Archbishop of Montreal.
 Bonwick, James (1818-1906), writer on Australian history and geography.
 Boothby, Guy Newell (1867-1905), novelist.
 Borthwick, Sir Algernon, 1st Baron Glenesk (1830-1908), proprietor of *The Morning Post*.
 Boswell, John James, C.B. (1835-1908), major-general.
 Bosworth Smith, Reginald. See Smith, Reginald Bosworth.
 Boucherett, Emilia Jessie (1825-1905), advocate of women's rights.
 Boughton, George Henry, R.A. (1836-1905), artist.
 Bourinot, Sir John George, K.C.M.G. (1837-1902), writer on Canadian constitutional history.
 Bourke, Robert, 1st Baron Connemara (1827-1902), Governor of Madras.
 Bousfield, Henry Brougham (1832-1902), 1st Bishop of Pretoria.
 Bowen, Edward Ernest (1837-1901), assistant master at Harrow and song-writer.
 Boyd, Sir Thomas Jamieson (1818-1902), publisher and Lord Provost of Edinburgh.
 Boyle, Sir Courtenay, K.C.B. (1845-1901), Permanent Secretary to the Board of Trade.
 Boyle, George David (1829-1901), Dean of Salisbury.
 Boyle, Richard Vicars (1822-1908), engineer.
 Braddon, Sir Edward Nicholas Coventry, K.C.M.G. (1829-1904), Prime Minister of Tasmania.
 Bradley, George Granville, D.D. (1821-1903), Dean of Westminster.
 Brady, Sir Francis William, 2nd Bt. (1824-1909), musical composer.
 Brampton, Baron. See Hawkins, Sir Henry.
 Bramwell, Sir Frederick Joseph, F.R.S. (1818-1903), engineer.
 Brand, Henry Robert, 2nd Viscount Hampden and 24th Baron Dacre (1841-1906), Governor of New South Wales.
 Brand, Herbert Charles Alexander (d. 1901), commander R.N.
 Brandis, Sir Dietrich, F.R.S. (1824-1907), organizer of Indian forestry.
 Bray, Mrs. Caroline, born Hennell (1815-1905), friend of George Eliot and author.
 Braybrooke, 6th Baron. See Neville, Latimer.
 Breton, Joseph Lloyd (1823-1901), educational reformer and author.
 Brett, John, A.R.A. (1832-1902), seascape painter.
 Brickwood, Edwin Dampier (1838-1905), oarsman.
 Bridge, Thomas William, F.R.S. (1848-1909), zoologist.
 Bridges, John Henry (1832-1906), Positivist.
 Briggs, John (1863-1902), cricketer.
 Bright, William, D.D. (1824-1901), ecclesiastical historian.
 Brightwen, Mrs. Eliza (1831-1906), writer on natural history.
 Brinsmead, John (1815-1908), piano manufacturer.
 Broadbent, Sir William Henry, 1st Bt., F.R.S. (1835-1907), physician.
 Brodrick, George Charles (1831-1903), Warden of Merton College, Oxford.
 Bromby, Charles Henry, D.D. (1814-1907), Bishop of Tasmania and author.
 Brough, Bennett Hooper (1860-1908), mining expert.
 Brough, Lionel (1836-1910), actor.
 Brough, Robert (1872-1905), painter.
 Brown, J. T. (1869-1904), cricketer.
 Brown, William Haig. See Haig-Brown, William.
 Browne, Sir James Frankfort Manners, K.C.B. (1823-1910), general R.E.
 Browne, Sir Samuel James, V.C. (1824-1901), general.
 Browne, Tom, R.B.A. (1872-1910), black-and-white artist.
 Brunel, Henry Marc (1842-1903), engineer.
 Brydon, J. M. (1840-1901), architect.
 Buchan, Alexander, F.R.S. (1829-1907), meteorologist.
 Buchanan, George (1827-1906), surgeon.
 Buchanan, Robert Williams (1841-1901), poet and novelist.
 Buckton, George Bowdler, F.R.S. (1817-1905), naturalist.
 Buller, Sir Redvers Henry, G.C.B., V.C. (1839-1908), general.
 Buller, Sir Walter Lawry, K.C.M.G., F.R.S. (1838-1906), ornithologist.
 Bulwer, Sir Edward Earle Gascoyne, G.C.B. (1829-1910), general.
 Bunsen, Ernest de (1819-1903), author.
 Burbidge, Edward (1840-1903), writer on liturgies.
 Burbidge, Frederick William (1847-1905), botanist.

Burdett-Coutts, Angela Georgina, Baroness Burdett-Coutts (1814-1906), philanthropist.
 Burdon, John Shaw, D.D. (1827-1907), Bishop of Victoria, Hong Kong, and Chinese scholar.
 Burdon-Sanderson, Sir John Scott, 1st Bt. (1828-1905), Regius Professor of Medicine at Oxford.
 Burn, Robert (1829-1904), classical archaeologist.
 Burn-Murdoch, John (1853-1909), lieutenant-colonel.
 Burne, Sir Owen Tudor, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I. (1837-1909), major-general and author.
 Burns, Dawson (1829-1909), Baptist minister and temperance advocate.
 Burns, George, 1st Baron Inverclyde (1830-1901), shipowner.
 Burroughs, Sir Frederick William Traill, K.C.B. (1831-1905), lieutenant-general.
 Burrows, Montagu (1819-1905), Chichele Professor of Modern History at Oxford.
 Burton, 1st Baron. See Bass, Sir Michael Arthur.
 Bushell, Stephen Wootton, C.M.G. (1844-1908), physician and Chinese archaeologist.
 Busk, Rachel Harriette (d. 1907), writer on folklore.
 Butcher, Samuel Henry (1850-1910), scholar and politician.
 Butler, Arthur Gray (1832-1909), 1st head master of Haileybury.
 Butler, Arthur John (1844-1910), Italian scholar.
 Butler, Mrs. Josephine, born Grey (1831-1906), social reformer.
 Butler, Samuel (1835-1902), author of 'Erewhon'.
 Butler, Sir William Francis, G.C.B. (1838-1910), general.
 Byrne, Sir Edmund Widdrington (1844-1904), judge.

THE BOOK SALES OF 1910.

PART I.

It is a sign of the times that the five most important sales of books held during the year which has just drawn to its close should have been of a miscellaneous character, that is to say, made up of volumes gathered from a variety of sources. To argue from this and similar instances in the past that there are now no large and important libraries left in private hands would be absurd, even if it were not known that the contrary is the case; but there is little doubt, nevertheless, that the practice of book-collectors, apart altogether from their inclinations, is very different from what it once was. The massing together of large quantities of books with the object of forming a library of a general character capable of affording information on most topics is almost entirely a thing of the past, and what may be called fashionable books have now become so expensive that to obtain any considerable number of them is entirely out of the question for the vast majority of those who—to borrow a word used by Evelyn—set about "erecting" a library.

Most modern book-collectors are specialists who seldom expect the results of their activities to outlast them for long, and in that they are rarely mistaken. It is not often that one sees an ancestral library in the making, or any collection of books that does not look doomed. There is no necessity to trace the steps which lead to the inevitable end—it is enough to say that this sufficiently explains why most collections of books sold by auction nowadays come from many sources rather than from one. There are, of course, exceptions, but they so rapidly diminish as time goes on that to see a library sold which has existed intact even for such a comparatively short space of time as two generations is most unusual. The Ashburnham Library—extensive and important as it was—existed but little longer than eighty years, and it was very old in the light of everyday experience.

The present tendency, then, is to be satisfied

with little, whatever its quality may be, and most of the sales which took place last year prove this to be so. The most important of them all was held by Messrs. Sotheby on July 21st and following day, and realized 7,559*l.* Some of the books, exceedingly good of their kind, but few in number, belonged to Mr. Ruston of Lincoln: all the rest were "other properties," and these included the books bought in at Bishop Gott's sale two years ago, among them being the four Shakespearian folios withdrawn at 3,850*l.*, and afterwards sold for sums of 1,800*l.*, 210*l.*, 850*l.*, and 76*l.* respectively—this disparity causing one critic to remark, somewhat irreverently, at the time, that a "slump in Shakespeares" had set in.

Most of the sales held during the year point a similar moral. The library of Mr. J. W. Ford of Winchmore Hill was an exception. Two portions of this extensive collection had already been sold, one in 1902 and the other in 1904, and another instalment is apparently yet to come. This was a very large library, catalogued, so far, in 2,523 "lots," realizing rather more than 10,000*l.* Mr. Robert Hovenden's library, sold by Messrs. Puttick & Simpson in February, was also of an exceptional character, consisting almost entirely of genealogical and archaeological works. This, with some Americana added, fetched very nearly 3,000*l.*, as also did the late Mr. Thomas Gray's library sold at Messrs. Sotheby's in June. Then we have the Britwell Court library (1,085*l.*); the Radway Grange library (779*l.*); the final portion of the Earl of Sheffield's collection (991*l.*), the first part having been sold for 3,223*l.* in November, 1907; and the libraries of Mr. Elliot Stock (639*l.*), Mr. Alfred Trapnell (963*l.*), the late Mr. T. W. Waller (1,447*l.*), the late Dr. George Watson (413*l.*), and the late Mr. W. H. Hilton (3,480*l.*). These sales, all of which—with one exception—were held at Messrs. Sotheby's, were of single libraries: about sixty other sales held at Wellington Street and elsewhere were of a composite character, and in many instances of greater importance. That is the position as it is to-day, and moreover it is found on analysis that books may now be divided into three main classes so far as their selling properties are concerned. First come those which are exceedingly rare and very much sought for; next, those for which there is a steady demand by reason of their coming within certain classes of literature; and thirdly, those of a medium character such as are met with on numerous occasions. Books belonging to the first class have a tendency to advance in price, owing to keen competition and the fact that the few available copies are being slowly but surely absorbed by the large libraries of Europe and the United States; those belonging to the second class about hold their own; while those belonging to the third have of late fallen away to a very considerable extent, and are much cheaper now than they were a few years ago.

The vast majority of the books sold during the year belonged to the third class above mentioned, and the general effect of this activity may be seen at a glance by the simple process of comparing the results with others which are available. Between January and December more than 70 important sales were held in London, the total amount realized being considerably less than 100,000*l.* for about 40,000 "lots." This discloses an average of about 2*l.* 9*s.*, the smallest for ten years, and very much smaller than that for 1907, when an unusually large number of very important and valuable books raised it to 4*l.* 4*s.*, the highest since

1893, and, apparently, during recent times. This much-reduced average suggests that not only did fewer expensive books come into the market during the year just closed, but also that the value of medium-class books fell during the period in question. That was undoubtedly the case—though why it should be so raises a question not easy to determine. Whatever the answer may be, the book sales held during the year have, as a rule, been in favour of buyers, who in their turn find themselves affected by the prevailing adverse conditions, so it must not be assumed that when the buyers are book-sellers—as they generally are—they necessarily gain largely, or indeed at all, by the depreciation, and are consequently glad of it. That would seem to depend upon the kind or class of books under review—whether they are readily resalable, and upon a consideration of the position as a whole, which, according to all accounts, has not been very favourable of late. It would be safer to assert that private buyers have, as a result of the year's sales, nothing to complain of, and that is apparent enough in many isolated instances as well as on a comprehensive review of the market.

On January 13th and following day Messrs. Puttick & Simpson held the first sale of the year, but there is not much to chronicle, and the same may be said of that of January 26th, when Mrs. Hartmann's library was sold by Messrs. Christie. In the latter collection there was a fine copy of the *Biblia Sacra Latina*, 1475, folio, the first Bible printed at Venice, and this realized 99l. 15s. (oak boards, covered with velvet), and an equally fine example of 'La Divina Commedia,' printed in 1484, folio, also at Venice, 22l. (morocco extra). On January 26th Messrs. Hodgson sold a number of important books, among them Philip van Marnix's *Chronicle*, printed by Anthony de Solempne, the first Norwich printer, 1579, 12mo, 19l. (vellum, some head-lines cut); Dresser and Sharpe's 'History of the Birds of Europe,' in 84 parts, with the title-pages and Supplement, 41l.; a run of Cobbett and Hansard's 'Parliamentary Debates' in 678 vols., 1806-1909, 121l. (half-russia, cloth, and boards); and a very scarce *Masque* variously attributed to Ben Jonson, Thomas Lodge, and T. Jones, entitled 'Luminalia, or the Festival of Light,' 1637, small 4to, 13l. (sheep). The Radway Grange library sold by Messrs. Sotheby on February 1st was chiefly remarkable for a collection of 27 maps and plans relating to Canada and the United States, published between 1775 and 1781, bound up in a folio volume. This realized 84l., while the first edition of Beaumont and Fletcher's 'Comedies and Tragedies,' 1647, and the first edition of 'The Wild-Goose Chase,' 1652, bound together, fetched 36l. Hennepin's 'New Discovery of a Vast Country in America,' 1699, 8vo, realized 15l. (old calf, a plate torn); and a complete set of the 271 original numbers of *The Tatler*, April 12th, 1709, to January 2nd, 1711, with the additional numbers 272 to 330, all in folio, 14l. 10s. The first edition of Alken's 'National Sports of Great Britain,' 1821, folio, has been increasing in value for some time, and a good copy sold for as much as 70l. (morocco, gilt edges) on February 3rd at Messrs. Sotheby's, precisely the same amount being obtained for another copy, bound in the same way, on March 21st. Coloured plates of military costumes are also increasing in value, and 56l. was paid for a series of 51 plates of this character published by Spooner between 1833 and 1836, notwithstanding the fact that they had been cut round and mounted on brown paper.

Mr. Robert Hovenden's library and the "Americana" sold on February 7th and three following days realized, as stated, nearly 3,000l., but this was a large collection, and the prices were very evenly distributed. A set of the Visitations and Registers issued by the Harleian Society between 1869 and 1908 in 92 vols., 8vo, fetched 36l. (cloth, as issued); the first 35 vols. of the Index Library, issued by the British Record Society, 12l. 5s. (mostly roxburgh, gilt tops); Legros's 'L'Art de la Coiffure des Dames,' 1767-8, small 4to, 18l. 10s. (half-morocco); Meyrick's 'Heraldic Visitations of Wales,' 2 vols., 1846, folio, 12l. 5s.; Reynolde Scot's 'Perfite Plateforme of a Hoppe Garden,' 1574, small 4to, 13l. (old half-calf); Manning and Bray's 'History of Surrey,' 3 vols., 1804-14, 17l. (boards, uncut); and vols. i. to li. of the 'Sussex Archaeological Collections,' with Index to the first 24 vols., 15l. (cloth). The collection of "Americana" was of comparatively little importance. A French-Huron Lexicon, comprising 270 manuscript pages, by Father Chaumonot, Jesuit missionary to the Huron tribe, was bought in at 190l., but appeared again two months later, when the price dropped to 60l. Another collection of "Americana," once belonging, partly at least, to Christopher Marshall, known as "The Fighting Quaker," sold at Messrs. Sotheby's on February 14th, was also unimportant, and realized only 322l. The largest amount obtained was 14l. 5s. for William Smith's 'History of the Province of New York,' 1757, 4to (half-calf). On February 17th Smollett's 'History and Adventures of an Atom,' 2 vols., 1749 (for 1769), in the original mottled boards (backed), the edges entirely uncut, fetched 63l.; and Evelyn's 'Silva,' 2 vols., bound together, 1786, 4to, 23l. (old morocco, a view of Wotton painted on the fore-edge). The Dunstan Hill library and another property sold on February 17th were of little account, and it is not until we come to February 23rd that anything noticeable occurs. On that day Messrs. Christie sold a portion of the libraries of the late Sir Arthur Bateman Scott and his wife and another property. The 'Heures à l'usage de Rome,' printed by Simon Vostre in 1489, 8vo, fetched 47l. (old stamped calf); a similar book printed on vellum by Hardouyn (almanac, 1500-20), 35l. (original calf), and a copy of Pigouchet's edition (almanac, 1488-1508), 36l. (old calf). Ralf's 'Naval Chronology,' 3 vols., 1820, realized 20l. 10s. (morocco extra); Shaw's 'History of Staffordshire,' 2 vols., 1798-1801, 44l. (half-calf, with 14 original drawings inserted); and another copy of Hennepin's 'New Discovery of a Vast Country in America,' this time dated 1698, 2 parts in 1 vol., 8vo, 14l. (original calf).

At the sale of the Britwell Court library already alluded to, Dryden's 'To my Lord Chancellor, presented on New Year's Day,' 1662, folio, fetched 15l. 10s. (unbound). This is an unusual price, and the same remark applies to Gay's 'Wine—a Poem,' a pamphlet of 8 leaves, published in 1708, 19l. 5s. (unbound), and the same author's 'Epistle to her Grace Henrietta, Duchess of Marlborough,' 1722, folio, 31l. 10s. (unbound). It is seldom indeed that an unopened copy of the first edition of Milton's 'Areopagitica,' 1644, 4to, is met with, but one almost in that state realized 63l. at this sale; and several pieces by Waller also sold for substantial amounts. These were 'A Poem on St. James's Park,' 1661, folio, 11l. (unbound, stained); 'Instructions to a Painter,' 1666, folio, 5l. (unbound); and 'To the King upon His Majesties Happy

Return,' first edition, n.d. (1660), and a later edition published in the same year, 13l. (sewn together). On February 24th Shelley's 'Address to the Irish People,' a very badly printed pamphlet published in Dublin in 1812 at 5d., brought 75l. (unbound); and on the first day of March the remaining portion of the late Earl of Sheffield's library realized 991l. The attraction here consisted of a specially prepared presentation copy of Gibbon's 'Decline and Fall,' 6 vols., 1777-88, with inscription in the author's autograph, 60l. (morocco extra), and Gibbon's 'Pocket Diary' for 1776, with numerous entries in his autograph, 38l. Apart from these books there was little to attract attention, and less still in the collection of Bibles and Service Books formed by the late Dr. George Watson of Tunbridge Wells, for they were nearly all imperfect or defective in some way or other. I pass them to draw attention to Sir Walter Gilbey's collection of sporting books sold by Messrs. Knight, Frank & Rutley on March 9th. At this sale a full set of *The Sporting Magazine*, bound in half-calf, with Sir Walter's Index, made 378l.; *The New Sporting Magazine*, 30 vols., 1831-46, with additional Index, 194l. 5s.; *The Sporting Review*, 15 vols., 1839-46, 44l. 2s.; and *The Annals of Sporting and Fancy Gazette*, complete in 13 vols., with the scarce No. 78 for June, 1828, 73l. 10s. All the above were well bound and in good condition, though not to be compared with the full sets of these and other periodicals of a similar character belonging to Col. Hargreaves, which in July realized the highest price known, 1,010l., at Messrs. Sotheby's.

The remaining sales held during March were all of a miscellaneous character, that of the 21st and 23rd being one of the most important of the year. It was catalogued by Messrs. Sotheby in 662 lots, and the total amount realized was 5,318l. A hitherto unknown edition of Bacon's 'History of Henry VII.,' printed by Haviland in 1628, folio, fetched 6l. 5s. (original calf); Blake's 'Poetical Sketches,' 1783, 8 vols., formerly Heber's copy, 52l. (old morocco extra); the artist's working cabinet, containing his tools, 30l. 10s., a small price for such an interesting relic, one would think; Cervantes' 'Don Quixote,' second issue of the first edition of the first volume, and first edition of the second, together 2 vols., 4to, 1605-15, 250l. (old vellum and old calf); Charles I.'s own copy of the Book of Common Prayer, 1634, folio, 60l. (old morocco); Eliot's 'Indian Grammar Begun,' 1666, 4to, 200l. (morocco, some leaves repaired); the *editio princeps* of Homer, 1488, folio, 245l. (morocco); two tracts of the 'Anti-Bossicon,' by William Lilly, the grammarian, printed by Pynson in 1521, with some other pieces in the same volume, 125l. (Cambridge binding by Garret Godfrey); Catherine of Aragon's copy of the 'Textus Magistri Sententiarum,' printed by Berthelet in 1527, small 4to, 55l. (leather, arms of Henry VIII. and the Queen); a large-paper copy of Nichols's 'History of Leicestershire,' 4 vols. in 8, 1795-1815, folio, 96l. (original half-calf); and a copy of the first edition of FitzGerald's 'Rubáiyát of Omar Khayyám,' with a misprint corrected in his own hand, 1859, 4to, 51l. (wrapper, quite clean). Other notable books sold on the same occasion comprised the rarest of the early issues of the first Prayer Book of Edward VI., printed by Grafton in June, 1549, 70l. (original calf); Mary Shelley's 'Frankenstein,' 3 vols., 1818, with corrections in her hand, 35l. (old calf); Watteau's 'Figures de Différents Caractères,' 2 vols., c. 1735-40, folio, 131l. (old russia); the first edition of the New Testament in Welsh,

The attraction of the new Encyclopædia Britannica (11th Edition).

SINCE Christmas, advance copies of the new Encyclopædia Britannica (11th edition) have been in course of delivery to over 8,000 subscribers, whose applications (in response to an announcement first made in November) had been received by The Cambridge University Press up to that time.

If these first 8,000 subscribers were asked to say in virtue of what quality they recognized the new Encyclopædia Britannica to be a desirable possession—if they were asked what great promise was confirmed by their first glance into the volumes, to be reconfirmed on further examination—the answers, varying in form according to individual idiosyncrasies, would, upon analysis, resolve themselves into this, that the work **was essentially written to be read.** The service which it performs goes far beyond the limits of a work of reference.

A book written to be READ.

To describe a book as consisting of some 40,000 articles upon every conceivable topic is inevitably to suggest that in each case it gives but a modicum of information; that it can claim to possess, therefore, no more than the restricted utility which belongs to a work of reference—and of reference only in respect of the more obvious points in connexion with any subject. In the case of the new Britannica, however, its 40,000 articles, while they answer all the questions as to which an inquirer might expect to find satisfaction in an encyclopædia, were not intended merely to be consulted in this way. They are the work of leading authorities, *written to be read*, as other books dealing with only one subject are read, *for the instruction and the interest they afford.*

The value of the service which it performs.

Such is the characteristic which gives the Encyclopædia Britannica its great attraction, which recommends it as beyond question a desirable possession. Were it merely a dictionary of abbreviated information, many of those who are now reading in its pages would have argued that, useful as such a book might well be, they could only look forward to occasionally consulting it. One may recognize that there would be utility in a book which tells the inquirer the area of Japan, or the dates of Aristotle, and yet feel by no means confident that it would be often in use, or greatly valued. To such questions, indeed, the Encyclopædia Britannica, as of course, provides an immediate answer; but it performs an immeasurably more valuable service when it meets the need of the reader who would *know about* Japan, or who would understand what manner of teaching it was that makes Aristotle still the most quoted among philosophers.

This very claim, however, to perform so large a service might perhaps raise a

doubt as to whether the attempt were not too large, whether it could succeed in affording more than a smattering of knowledge. As to the standard of scholarship maintained by the new Encyclopædia Britannica, the subscriber doubtless finds some assurance in the fact that its articles are such as commend themselves as sufficient to the distinguished scholars who contribute them. It is enough that the philosophy of Aristotle should be discussed in an article of many thousands of words by the late Prof. Case, and that the country and history of Japan should be described and related by Capt. Brinkley in an article of about 180,000 words.

An essential characteristic.

Here, then, is to be sought the secret of the Encyclopædia Britannica's greatness, and the attraction it exercises. At no period in its history was the purpose which its editors proposed to themselves that merely of reference. They intended always a book that should be *read*, that should carry out the promise of the name "encyclopædia"—a word which means "a circle of instruction," and connotes *reading*, not reference. The first edition (1768) did not even propose to make a complete circle; but, within its limited range, its essential character was that of a collection of treatises to be read for the instruction they afforded. And the Encyclopædia Britannica, during a century and a half characterized by an astounding expansion of knowledge, has been able to carry out its purpose, because it allowed, for the treatment of every subject, space enough to attract the services of the most distinguished scholars.

A photograph which is to the point.

It is to its *extent*, therefore, that the Encyclopædia Britannica owes its great attraction as a *book to be read* on any subject. In the past, however, this attraction was discounted by the very circumstance which promoted it. Its volumes were written, indeed, to be read; but they were too big and too heavy to hold with comfort. In too many cases, therefore, their possessor never reaped the full value of his possession; he used the Encyclopædia Britannica only for reference—even then finding its cumbersome volumes an inconvenience. As 90 per cent of those whose orders have already been received have elected to take the new edition in the new form, *i.e.*, printed upon India paper, it is evident that the attraction of the book, as one to be read for its instruction and its interest, is greatly enhanced by the fact that the employment of India paper makes light and readable volumes.

The photograph reproduced on the next page, therefore, is very much to the point in a consideration of the new Encyclopædia Britannica as a book to read. A volume of the 11th edition contains at least 100 pages more than did a volume

of the 10th edition; yet, printed upon India paper, its bulk and weight are less by two-thirds. Moreover, India paper permits of a flexible leather back, and thus the quarto volume can be doubled right back, cover to cover, and held comfortably in the hand, while the reader sits back at ease.

The intention of the contributors.

The new Encyclopædia Britannica will prove to be a valuable resource for reference; yet, it is primarily intended to be read. It sets out to deal with every subject; yet its treatment everywhere maintains a high standard of scholarship. As representing two extremes, there may be instanced an extraordinarily interesting study contributed by Mr. Sheppard, of the Board of Education, under the heading 'Arithmetic,' and an illuminating description, by Dr. Mirbt, Professor of Church History at Marburg, of what took place at the "Vatican Council" which made Papal infallibility an article of faith. These two treatises are part of the same book, and between them lies the whole field of knowledge, covered by an alphabetical series of some 40,000 articles. Yet the distinguished authority in either case wrote his article, not for reference, but to be *read*—read through, re-read, studied, as would be a book dealing with one subject instead of with many thousands.

The knowledge that he was contributing to a book of universal information exercised an important influence, however, upon his writing. For he knew that his article was to meet with readers who are unpractised in mathematical speculations and have, perhaps, never heard of the Vatican Council. If his article was to be read, as he hoped it would be read, it must be comprehensible, and thus reveal the interest of its subject even to those who have never thought about it. Indeed, had the new Encyclopædia Britannica been written, not for the benefit of the public at large, but solely for circulation among its own learned contributors, the virtue of "making things clear" would have been no less necessary. The greatest authority upon Church History may need to be led by the hand in approaching the conception of number, and a writer upon the Vatican Council is not justified in taking any knowledge of Papal history for granted though his reader enjoy a European reputation as a mathematician.

Its fascination for the reader.

The possessor of the new Encyclopædia Britannica, indeed, has at his disposal the equivalent of such a library as he could by no means hope to collect. Here is information provided for his reading by the best authorities. His use of the work does not wait upon the asking of questions (though its articles together claim to answer all that can reasonably be put),

¹ How full the new edition is as a work of reference may be gathered from the fact that the Index (volume 29, which is now on the eve of completion) contains some 500,000 references.

for from its pages he may instruct himself upon any subject. The systematic manner of its preparation, moreover, will enable the reader to pursue a topic, from one article to another, through all its aspects and ramifications. And since to understand—to make ever so small a beginning of understanding—is also to be interested, a volume of the new Encyclopædia Britannica will stand even the test which the reader puts it to when he opens it at random, and reads on, page after page, from one article to the next, under no stronger compulsion than a sense of curiosity. Even from desultory reading in such a book he cannot but gain something that is permanent.

The contents of the work.

Hitherto the Encyclopædia Britannica has been regarded, in this article, purely from a general point of view. But an enquirer may well wish for more detailed information as to its actual contents. *Of what character, he may ask, are the articles themselves?* Upon what scale are they written? Is it possible, by means of an instance here and there, to indicate the actual results of the methods pursued,

to suggest *what manner of information the reader will find under the words to which he turns?*

9,000 biographical articles.

Of the 40,000 words to which articles are attached, more than half are names of persons and places. Since these are entries of the most evident usefulness and interest, a glance at the contents of the new edition may well begin here, and from among the biographies (of which there are probably 9,000) a very obvious one may first be taken as an example of the longer and more elaborate articles upon persons. If he look up SHAKESPEARE, for instance, the reader will find an article occupying 26 pages (over 40,000 words) and divided into four sections. The first relates the known facts of the poet's life, deals with the early editions, discusses the chronology of the plays and the question of the sonnets, in pages which are packed with information and give the reader the best results of recent scholarship. There follows a *résumé* of all the plays, a piece of analysis valuable also as revealing the ordered working of the poet's mind.

The quality of usefulness.

In respect of its articles there are two conditions which an encyclopædia so extensive as is the Britannica may with some confidence hope to fulfil. An article should be adequate to its subject, and the treatment adopted should be such as to omit no information of the kind which the reader desires when he turns to the article. The fulfilment of these two conditions depends partly upon the editorial planning, and still more, in the case of each an article as "Shakespeare," upon the quality of the contributor. The choice of writers, therefore, is a matter of prime importance, not only for the originality, the interest, the authority of the articles, but also for their usefulness. In this case, for instance, the editor was fortunate in enlisting the services of Mr. E. K. Chambers, than whom there is no closer and more critical student of Elizabethan drama.

In a second section of the article, the editor, Mr. Hugh Chisholm, offers a very clear presentation of the Shakespeare-Bacon theories; while, in a third, Mr. M. H. Spielmann discusses the question of Shakespeare portraits—a subject illustrated by twenty reproductions. The fourth section—and in its way perhaps the most valuable of all—is a bibliography extending over four pages by Mr. H. R. Tedder, secretary of the Athenæum Club. This is not the place in which to describe the bibliographies which are so important a feature of the new edition. The critical labour which in all departments has been expended in this direction renders the new Encyclopædia Britannica not only a direct source of information, but also such a guide to further reading as will make it indispensable to the student.

"Important" articles.

"Shakespeare" has been taken as the most obvious illustration of biographies necessarily full and elaborate, and its quality may be paralleled by such articles as GOETHE by Prof. Robertson, DANTE by Prof. Butler, CAESAR by Mr. Stuart-Jones, BEETHOVEN by Mr. Donald Tovey, NAPOLEON by Dr. John Holland Rose¹. Such articles one may be tempted to describe as "important"; but the epithet is misleading, if it be taken to suggest that others, which are properly written on a smaller scale, are less adequate to the reader's needs, less authoritative, or less valuable. Indeed, it may be said with some truth that the shorter biographies, dealing with persons who figure less largely in the imagination of posterity, constitute an even more valuable feature of the book, as affording information which the reader would be entirely at a loss to find from any other source.

¹ It should be mentioned, as characteristic of the specialization exercised in making the new edition, that a separate article (30,000 words) upon the Napoleonic campaigns is contributed by Colonel Maude.



The employment of INDIA PAPER makes a volume of the new Encyclopædia Britannica light and slender enough to read with pleasure, while its flexible leather back, as this reproduction from an actual photograph shows, permits the reader to bend the volume double, cover to cover, and hold it easily as he sits at his ease.

Where, for instance, would he turn to find out about CARACCILO, whom Nelson hanged; about CARAN D'ACHE, the caricaturist (grandson, as the Encyclopædia Britannica notes, of one of Napoleon's officers settled in Russia); about CARAUSIUS, the Belgian pilot, who made himself the independent ruler of Britain, and struck coins in his own name and that of his "brothers," the Roman emperors; about the amazing EARL OF CARDIGAN, who led the charge at Balaclava; about CARISSIMI, the composer who definitely established oratorio; about CARLILE, the freethinker, who spent nine years in prison; about DON CARLOS, the pretender who died a year and a half ago; about the Greek philosopher, CARNEADES, whom Cato the Elder dismissed from Rome?

The articles attached to some of these names—taken at haphazard from the contents of 60 out of 1,000 pages in a single volume—are only 200 words long, and none exceeds 2,000 words; but the presence in the new edition of thousands of such biographies is a factor of the utmost importance in its usefulness. *There is, indeed, no book in existence comparable with the new Encyclopædia Britannica in the range of its biographical articles alone.*

The new edition as gazetteer.

Nor is the new edition less remarkable as a gazetteer, if such a name apply where the information under ENGLAND, for example, runs to some 60,000 words. This article, which may be taken as a type of the longer and more elaborate gazetteer articles, is divided into a number of sections, each contributed by a specialist—Topography. Physical Geography and Geology; Climate; Population; Communications; Industries; Territorial divisions. Two other sections call for special mention—a rare and very interesting one on English place-names, by Prof. Allen Mawer; and a wonderfully clear exposition of local government in England, a contribution extending to some 20,000 words, in which Mr. Alexander McMorran, K.C., unravels the various powers of county, borough, urban councils, and the like.¹

The general information given in the article "England" is filled out and localized in the articles upon the several counties, and upon more than 1,000 towns and villages in England. No hard and fast rule was made as to the limit of inclusion in this matter, and it may be said that every place of interest has its article, the length of which may vary from the 50,000 words of LONDON (by Mr. H. B. Wheatley) to the 200 words assigned to FOTHERINGHAY.

Above the article "England," as regards scope, comes that on EUROPE, of which some 24,500 words are devoted to geo-

graphy and statistics and 48,000 words to history. What has been said of England, its counties and towns may be said also of France, its departments, towns, and old provinces—and all other European countries are dealt with after the same fashion. The articles, likewise, on the other continents are followed up by articles on the various countries, divisions of countries, and towns. In connection with all this mass of information it must be remembered that the articles were planned and written in a *systematic fashion* rendered possible by the simultaneous production of the whole work. They do not overlap, and they yield information under the heading to which the inquirer would naturally turn for it.

447 articles on plants.

If attention be directed to any other field, the same systematic method will be remarked. The treatment of the subject of BOTANY, for example, is outlined in the short indicator article under this heading by Dr. A. B. Rendle (Keeper of Botany, Natural History Museum). The science is pursued in its different aspects in the articles CYTOLOGY (cell formation); ECOLOGY (a new study which might be described as the science of environment); PALAEOBOTANY (fossil plants). Next in order of scope comes the great article PLANTS (80,000 words), written by a company of experts which include Dr. Reynolds Green of Cambridge, Dr. Blackman of Leeds, Dr. Vines of Oxford. The various parts of a plant are further dealt with in such articles as FRUIT, FLOWER, SEED; and the different divisions of the plant world in such articles as FUNGI, LICHENS, GRASSES, ORCHIDS. Finally there are articles on 447 different plants, of which the familiar GROUNDSEL (described in an article of 400 words) may be taken as a type of the more humble.

For special and general purposes.

At the series of dinners at which the editor lately entertained the contributors to the new edition, scholars in every department of research bore testimony to the usefulness of such a possession *from their special points of view*. Thus, the subscriber may set a particular value upon the new Encyclopædia Britannica for its *history* or its *science*, for the comprehensive survey afforded by its *legal* or *medical* articles, or for its studies in comparative religion, or in *Biblical criticism*, or in *military history*. But he foresees an even greater advantage in the possession of such a resource *because it deals with the far larger number of subjects of which he knows little or nothing*.

If the subscriber were asked why, with interests historical or scientific, he desired to possess a book remarkable also for its series of articles upon musical instruments, upon agriculture and industries, upon all sports and games, upon the fine and applied arts, he would answer that the presence of such articles was of value to him precisely because they afforded information upon subjects with which he is not immediately concerned, and of which, therefore, he

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- Vol. 2—Andros, Sir Edmund (Colonial Governor in America 1637-1714) to Austria; 970 pages, 40 plates and maps.
- Vol. 3—Austria, Lower to Bisectrix (in Geometry); 980 pages, 9 plates and maps.
- Vol. 4—Bisharin (Sudan tribe) to Calgary (Alberta); 1,020 pages, 14 plates and maps.
- Vol. 5—Calhoun (American statesman) to Chatelaine; 980 pages, 27 plates and maps.
- Vol. 6—Chatelet (in Architecture) to Constantine; 990 pages, 12 plates and maps.
- Vol. 7—Constantine Pavlovich (Grand Duke, 1779-1831) to Demidov (Russian family); 960 pages, 11 plates.
- Vol. 8—Demijohn (wicker-covered jar) to Edward the Black Prince; 980 pages, 13 plates and maps.
- Vol. 9—Edwardes, Sir H. B. (soldier-statesman of the Punjab) to Evangelical Association; 960 pages, 25 plates and maps.
- Vol. 10—Evangelical Church Conference to Francis Joseph; 944 pages, 11 plates.
- Vol. 11—Franciscans to Gibson, W. H. (American illustrator, author, and naturalist); 944 pages, 10 plates and maps.
- Vol. 12—Gichtel (German mystic) to Harmonium; 960 pages, 12 plates and maps.
- Vol. 13—Harmony to Hurstmonceaux (village near Eastbourne); 960 pages, 13 plates and maps.
- Vol. 14—Husband to Italic; 912 pages, 21 plates and maps.
- Vol. 15—Italy to Kyshtym (Russia); 914 pages, 20 plates and maps.
- Vol. 16—L to Lord Advocate; 992 pages, 11 plates and maps.
- Vol. 17—Lord Chamberlain to Mecklenburg; 1,020 pages, 4 maps.
- Vol. 18—Medal to Mumps; 992 pages, 21 plates and maps.
- Vol. 19—Mun, Count de to Oddfellows; 996 pages, 22 plates and maps.
- Vol. 20—Ode to Payment of Members; 1,020 pages, 21 plates and maps.
- Vol. 21—Payn, James (English novelist) to Polka; 1,030 pages, 31 plates and maps.
- Vol. 22—Poll to Reeves, Sims; 1,100 pages, 3 plates and maps.
- Vol. 23—Refectory to Saint Beuve; 1,000 pages, 29 plates and maps.
- Vol. 24—Sainte-Claire Deville (chemist) to Shuttle; 996 pages, 31 plates and maps.
- Vol. 25—Shuvalov (Russian diplomatist) to Styria; 1,024 pages, 37 plates and maps.
- Vol. 26—Styrolene (in chemistry) to Tompkinsville (U.S.A.); 1,024 pages, 24 plates and maps.
- Vol. 27—Tomsk to Vespers; 1,024 pages, 1 map.
- Vol. 28—Vespucci (discoverer of America) to Zymotic Diseases; 1,024 pages, 8 plates and maps.
- Vol. 29—Index of 500,000 entries.

knows very little. "I may not be conscious, at the moment, of a desire to know about any of these things; but I would not be without the means of knowing, if such is offered to me."

Were he asked to illustrate by examples the probable usefulness of the book from this general point of view, his difficulty would be to come to the end of them. He has but to recall a single evening's desultory conversation to remember a dozen

¹ English history is treated in an article (180,000 words), under this heading, and there are articles such as "English Literature" (57,000 words), "English Language" (18,000 words), "England, Church of" (18,000 words), "English Finance" (12,000 words), "English Law" (10,500 words).

places where the argument turned upon matters of fact as to which information was doubtful or entirely to seek. The subject may have been the tuning of the two drums¹ in an orchestra; or the various breeds of cattle² characteristic of different parts of the country; or the nature of the process known as mercerizing;³ or the new and more scientific game into which croquet⁴ has developed of recent years; or the degree to which Van Eyck may be said to have "invented" oil painting;⁵ or the first china⁶ known to have been made in Europe; or the dues charged by the Suez Canal Company;⁷ or the extent of China's suzerainty in Nepal;⁸ or the comparative value of natural and synthetic indigo;⁹ or the period of the Zimbabwe ruins¹⁰ in Rhodesia; or the two accounts of the Creation in Genesis, and the two versions of the Commandments in Exodus;¹¹ or the course of the Bagdad Railway;¹² or the comparative merits of the overhead, underground, and stud systems for electric tramways;¹³ or the oldest discovered handiwork of man;¹⁴ or the extent to which a stained-glass¹⁵ window should be glazier's work or painter's work. He may even have been faced again with one of those questions which must have been asked by the children of all ages, to be answered with diffidence by the most

learned—why the sky is blue,¹⁶ why the sea is salt,¹⁷ why the moisture in the atmosphere should collect and become visible in the form of clouds.

An advantage that goes without saying.

He reasonably argues that, at one time or another, any or all of these subjects, as they are interesting enough to occur in conversation, will seem worth further pursuit. It ought, at any rate, to be possible to find out about them, and he might well be at a loss to know where to turn for information in respect of a single one. If, then, there has developed, in the course of a century and a half, an encyclopædia in which the first authorities collaborate to afford answers to these, as to all other questions, the value of such a possession appears to him to be self-evident. It scarcely occurs to him to ask "When shall I use it?" And to attempt a catalogue of such occasions, to say that he will seek its information in connexion with this, that, or the other question, is, as he feels, to imply that he may not resort to it in other connexions, and thus to set up limits to the usefulness of a book which itself knows none. When, moreover, he comes into possession of the volumes themselves, he realizes to the full the truth of the statement that they

offer such matter for his reading as needs no other stimulus than its own intrinsic interest.

Only 21s. a month.

It would be strange indeed if the new edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica did not recommend itself at once, and to a large public, as a desirable possession. It would be deplorable were its cost such as would limit to a few a resource calculated to appeal equally to all. Indeed, in undertaking the publication of the Encyclopædia Britannica, the press of the University of Cambridge regarded the sale of the new edition at a low price as a matter of the greatest importance, and in considering the wide appeal which the book is evidently making, the circumstance that it is cheap is one that can by no means be overlooked. Those whose applications have already been received have purchased the new edition at the cash price of 15s. 10d. a volume of nearly 1,000 pages, where the 9th edition was originally published at the rate of 30s. a volume of 850 pages. They have the option of paying the cash price, at an increase of but a few shillings, over a period of 4, 8, or 12 months, or of making monthly instalments of only 21s.

They have obtained the book at this low price because they made early application for it—ordering it, in fact, while it was still in course of publication. Intending subscribers, who would secure a like advantage, must follow their example, and make early application; for the completion of publication—and only the Index volume remains to be issued—will be followed by an advance in price, which will ultimately be raised to 30s. a volume.

Copies already in course of delivery.

This announcement opened with the statement that from the advance copies which were to be ready in January, deliveries were being made to the 8,000 subscribers whose applications have been received up to the last week of 1910. Of this preliminary impression, however, only 12,000 copies have been printed upon India paper. It will be seen, therefore, that the entire impression will be taken up within a short time of the publication of this magazine, and some delay must occur before further supplies are available. Those to whom it is a consideration of some importance that they should obtain copies of a new book as soon as it is out have thus every reason to make application without delay. Order form at the present low price, with prospectus and specimen pages, may be obtained by writing name and address below, tearing off this corner, and posting to

The Cambridge University Press,

135, Fetter Lane, London, E.C.

Name

Address

¹ The article **Drum** (vol. 8, 2,500 words)—one of the remarkable series (about 100) contributed by Miss Kathleen Schlesinger upon musical instruments—distinguishes the bass drum and side drums, instruments of indefinite sonorousness, from the orchestral drum, which is capable of producing sounds of definite musical pitch, and for which the reader is referred to **Kettledrum** (3,500 words, vol. 15). Here the history, compass, and tuning of the orchestral drum is fully discussed. Its purely rhythmical use is illustrated with many interesting examples, while for its more modern use the author quotes the solo for four kettledrums from Meyerbeer's 'Robert le Diable.' Berlioz, she points out, in his 'Grand Requiem,' used no less than eight pairs of drums all tuned to different notes.

² The article **Cattle** (6,000 words, vol. 5), by Professor Wallace, Professor of Agriculture at Edinburgh, describes the various breeds, their characteristics and distribution. Sixteen photographs are reproduced in illustration of this article.

³ **Mercerizing**, by Dr. Edmund Knecht, of Manchester (1,600 words, vol. 18), is one among the very important series of articles upon textile industries.

⁴ **Croquet** (3,500 words, vol. 7) describes the game as played according to the latest laws of the Croquet Association.

⁵ In addition to the article **Van Eyck** in volume 10, the article **Painting**, by Professor Baldwin Brown (55,000 words, vol. 20), contains a very complete discussion of the point.

⁶ In his authoritative article **Ceramics** (vol. 5, 80,000 words) Mr. William Burton devotes a section to the porcelain—of which specimens are extremely rare—made at Florence, in the laboratory of Francesco de Medici, between 1575 and 1585.

⁷ **Suez Canal** (vol. 26, 3,500 words).

⁸ The article **Nepal**, by Major-Gen. Wylie, formerly British Resident in Nepal (vol. 19,

6,500 words), describes the relations with China, by which country Nepal was subdued in 1792.

⁹ In the article **Indigo** (vol. 19, 2,000 words), Dr. Edmund Knecht compares natural with synthetic indigo, of which the manufacture is fully described.

¹⁰ The article **Zimbabwe** (vol. 28, 700 words) is by Dr. Randall McIver, the most recent investigator, who also contributes an archaeological section (800 words) to the article **Rhodesia** (vol. 23).

¹¹ The articles **Genesis** (vol. 11, 13,000 words), by Mr. Stanley Cook, and **Exodus** (vol. 10, 7,000 words), by Mr. J. F. Stenning, fully discuss these points.

¹² The index, under **Bagdad railway**, refers the reader to the full information given in the section "Railway Guarantees" in the article **Turkey** (vol. 27, 65,000 words), by Sir Vincent Caillard.

¹³ In **Tramways** (vol. 26, 12,000 words), Mr. Emil Garcke compares the "over-head," "open-conduit," "enclosed-conduit" or "stud" systems as regards both efficiency and cost.

¹⁴ The question of the oldest-known work of man is discussed in **Archæology** (vol. 2, 16,000 words) by Dr. C. H. Read, of the British Museum.

¹⁵ See **Stained Glass** (vol. 25, 10,500 words), by Mr. Lewis F. Day.

¹⁶ The colour of the sky is discussed by Lord Rayleigh in his article **Sky** (4,500 words, vol. 25).

¹⁷ Under "Sea, Salinity," the index refers to two articles in which the problem is discussed: **Ocean** (vol. 19, 31,000 words), by Dr. H. R. Mill and Professor Krümmel of Kiel, and **Geology**, section "Hydro-sphere," by Sir Archibald Geikie.

¹⁸ The part played by dust in the atmosphere is described in Dr. Aitken's article **Dust** (3,000 words, vol. 8), to which the index refers under "Cloud," as well as to the article **Cloud** itself.

1567, 4to, 180l. (morocco extra); and Williams's 'Key into the Language of America,' 1643, 12mo, 94l. (original calf). The last-named work supplies many interesting particulars of the manners and customs of the Massachusetts and neighbouring Indians, and is the earliest printed attempt to give the language of the aborigines of New England a literary form. The previous copy sold fetched 50l. in June, 1905 (original sheep).
J. HERBERT SLATER.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.

Book of Common Prayer in the Brass Language, S. Nigeria, 1/10; with Hymns, 2/6
Gowen (Rev. Herbert H.), Pioneer Church Work in British Columbia, being a Memoir of the Episcopate of Acton Windeyer Sillitoe, 3/6 net.
Great Texts of the Bible: St. Mark, 10/
Edited by James Hastings.
St. John, with Commentary, in Luganda, 1/6
St. John (Charles E.), The Religion of the Dawn, 1/6 net.

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Woodfall (Judge) and Atkinson (E. H. T.), Yearly County Court Practice, 1911, 2 vols., 25/

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Edited by R. Weir Schultz. Illustrated from drawings and photographs.

Medallie Illustrations of the History of Great Britain and Ireland, Plates CXXI.-CXXX. 6/

For notice of earlier parts see *Athen.*, Aug. 20, 1910, pp. 215, 216.

Rutter (Frank), Revolution in Art, 1/ net.

A study of Cézanne, Gauguin, Van Gogh, and other modern painters.

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Bryce (James), The American Commonwealth, 2 vols., 21/ net.

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Lang (Andrew), Historical Mysteries, 1/ net.

New edition.

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Seeburg (Franz von), Joseph Haydn, the Story of his Life.

Told largely in conversational form, and translated by the Rev. J. M. Toohy.

Smith (Goldwin), Reminiscences, 10/ net.

Edited by Arnold Haultain, with 12 illustrations.

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Translated and edited, with biographical, historical, and critical introductions, by M. W. Keatinge.

Journal of Education, 1910, 7/6

School World, Vol. XII.

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Bennett (Charles E.), Syntax of Early Latin: Vol. I. The Verb.

School-Books.

English Literature for Secondary Schools: Selections from Pioneers of France in the New World, by Francis Parkman, edited by Kenneth Forbes; Selections from A Survey of London, by John Stow, edited by A. Barber, 1/ each.

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New House of Commons, 1911, 1/

Contains over 600 portraits and caricatures, 20 electoral maps, polling results from 1892, list of unsuccessful candidates, and other information.

Oliver & Boyd's Edinburgh Almanack and National Repository for 1911, 6/6 net.

St. Bride Foundation Institute, Fifteenth Report of the Governing Body, 1/

Women's Industrial News, January, 6d.

Calendars.

Benedictine Almanac and Guide to the Services in Churches of the English Congregation of the Holy Order of St. Benedict, 1911, 1d.

Pamphlets.

Cosby (Dudley S. A.), Why England needs an Upper Chamber, a Defence of the House of Lords, 3d.

Second edition, with addenda.

Howard Association, Annual Report, 1910.

FOREIGN.

Theology.

Scriptores Æthiopici: Series II. Vol. VIII. Part I. Liber Axumæ, translated by K. Conti Rossini, 3m. 60.

Scriptores Syri: Series II. Vol. LXV. Theodorus Bar Kōnī, Liber Scholiorum I., text, ed. Addai Scher.

Fine Art and Archaeology.

Chaufepie (A. J. de D. de) et Kerkwijk (A. O. van), Choix de Monnaies et Médailles du Cabinet Royal de la Haye, 50fr.

Ogelsang (W.), Le Meuble hollandais au Musée National d'Amsterdam, 125fr.

Poetry.

Anthologie des Poètes lyriques français, 1fr. 25 net.

With an introduction by Charles Sarolea. In the Collection Nelson.

Bibliography.

Lanson (G.), *Manuel bibliographique de la Littérature française moderne, 1500-1900*: Vol. III. Dix-huitième Siècle, 5fr.

History and Biography.

Saint-Maurice (Marquis de), *Lettres sur la Cour de Louis XIV., 1667-70*, 7fr. 50.

Fiction.

Cherbuliez (V.), *Le comte Kostia*, 1fr. 25 net. With an introduction by Maurice Wilmette. In the Collection Nelson.

General Literature.

Maeterlinck, *Morceaux choisis*, 1fr. 25 net. With an introduction by Madame G. Leblanc. Also in the Collection Nelson.

Minerva, 1910-11, 17m.

Revue française d'Outremer, No. I., 3d.

A new weekly published in London.

Singer (S.), *Mittelalter und Renaissance*; Die Wiedergeburt des Epos und die Entstehung des neueren Romans, 1m. 80.

Part 2 of Sprache und Dichtung.

* * All books received at the Office up to Wednesday Morning will be included in this List unless previously noted. Publishers are requested to state prices when sending books.

Literary Gossip.

MESSRS. LONGMAN have in the press 'The Evolution of Sea Power,' by Mr. P. A. Silburn. His object is to examine the growth of sea power from the time of the Phœnicians up to the maritime nations of the present day, placing in relief the part it has taken in the delimitation of territory and the rise of various races.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN'S forthcoming books include 'An Autobiography, 1835-1911,' by the Poet Laureate; 'The First Civil War in America, 1775-7,' by Dr. H. Belcher; 'England in the Sudan,' by Yacoub Artin Pasha, translated by Mr. George Robb; and 'Marie Antoinette as Dauphine,' by Lady Younghusband.

AMONG contributions to classical studies promised by the same firm are 'The Amazing Emperor Heliogabalus,' by Mr. J. Stuart Hay, introduced by Prof. J. B. Bury; 'Hellenistic Athens: an Historical Essay,' by Mr. W. S. Ferguson; and 'The Lay of Dolon (the Tenth Book of the Iliad): some Notes on its Language, Verse, and Contents,' by Mr. Alexander Shewan, a learned American scholar.

THE REV. S. BARING-GOULD has written a book on the rock-dwellers and troglodytes of Europe under the title of 'Cliff Castles and Cave Dwellings of Europe.' In his well-known style the author opens up a comparatively little-known subject, describing the purpose for which these dwellings were used, and giving the history of many of them. The book contains numerous illustrations and diagrams, and will be published immediately by Messrs. Seeley & Co.

THE same firm will shortly publish a book on India by Sir Andrew Fraser, late Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

MESSRS. KEGAN PAUL will issue next Monday 'A Chesterton Calendar.' This will be an ingeniously arranged selection of extracts, long and short, from Mr. G. K.

Chesterton's prose, together with characteristic specimens of his verse. It will be a perennial calendar, not merely meant for 1911, and will include a section devoted to Easter, Whitsuntide, and other movable feasts.

MISS A. WERNER has recently been recognized by the University of London as a teacher of African (Bantu) languages at King's College. Miss Werner has held on informal appointment of this nature for some ten years past, lecturing principally on Zulu and Swahili, though occasional applications are made for instruction in other languages, e.g. Sechuana and Chizwina, the latter being spoken in Rhodesia by the Mashona.

At the annual meeting of the New Spalding Club, held in Aberdeen on Thursday of last week, the programme of the Club from which the issues for 1911 will be selected was stated to be as follows: (1) 'The House of Gordon,' Vol. III.; (2) 'Folk Music and Song of the North-East of Scotland'; (3) 'Selections from the Records of the County of Banff'; (4) 'Records of the Society of Advocates in Aberdeen'; (5) 'The Records of Inverness,' Vol. II.; (6) 'Records of the Scots Colleges'; (7) 'Bibliography of the Shires of Aberdeen, Banff, and Kincardine'; (8) 'The Rise of Natural Science in the North of Scotland'; and (9) 'The Register of Baptisms in St. Andrew's Catholic Church, Braemar.'

THE death is announced of the Rev. James Anderson, United Free Church Minister of Dyce, Aberdeenshire, who, under the pen-name of "Fergus Mackenzie," was well known to the reading public of Scotland. His principal works, dealing chiefly with Northern rural life, were 'Cruise Sketches,' 'The Humours of Glenbruar,' and 'Sprays of Northern Pine.'

THE obituary of the week also includes the names of Mr. Frederick Whitting, late Vice-Provost of King's College, Cambridge, and an excellent worker for the University; and Prebendary William Baker, for thirty years Head Master of Merchant Taylors' School, who published two books of devotion for schoolboys, lectures on the Church of England, and verse translations into Latin and Greek.

MR. F. W. CORNISH writes to point out that his history of the English Church reviewed a fortnight ago "does not profess to go further than the Lambeth judgment. To have carried it to 1900 would have meant a year's labour and probably another volume."

DR. HERMANN V. HILPRECHT resigns this week his position as Professor of Semitic Philology and Archaeology and Assyrian in the University of Pennsylvania. He complains that the Temple Library of Nippur and other antiquities presented by him, of which he is Curator, were tampered with during his absence abroad, in spite of the conditions for their use arranged by the Board of Trustees.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—

"It will be of interest to students of Buddhism to learn that a reissue of the Siamese edition of the 'Tripitaka' is under contemplation by the Government in Bangkok, which has ordered new Cambodian types from Europe for the purpose. The marked increase in scholarly activity which the last few years have witnessed in the kingdom appears also in two important projects: a regular Archaeological Survey, and a systematic catalogue of the MSS. belonging to the National Library. It is to be hoped that these designs, which are said to owe much to the encouragement of Prince Damrong, will be carried into execution. They can hardly fail in that case to result in throwing light upon the obscure history of the Indo-Chinese peninsula, and they will also tend to bring the native scholars into touch with the literary science of Europe."

THE analysis of the year's books in *The Publishers' Circular* shows a total of 10,804, as compared with 10,725 in 1909, and this in spite of two Elections and the death of King Edward, which have affected the issues of three months. There is an increase in 'Religion and Philosophy,' 'Social Science,' and 'Voyages and Travels'; while 'Poetry and Drama' show 115 books in advance of 1909. That 'Fiction' and 'History and Biography' have been less abundant few will regret.

AMONG interesting books now appearing in Paris are 'Les Lettres inédites de Talma à la Princesse Pauline Bonaparte'; 'Les Réquisitoires de Fouquier-Tinville'; and 'Dingo,' an account by M. Octave Mirbeau of his dog.

M. MIRBEAU has read the first chapters of a new book by Madame Audoux, and regards them as even better than 'Marie-Claire.' Good books, however, are not written in a hurry, and we shall have to wait for some time for 'Marie-Claire à Paris.'

M. GEORGES OHNET is publishing shortly in Paris his first historical novel, 'Pour tuer Bonaparte.'

MADAME JUDITH GAUTIER, who has received the decoration of Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, has an hereditary right to the distinction, for she is the daughter of Théophile Gautier, as well as a writer and critic of distinction.

THE philologist and historian Prof. Gustav Wustmann, whose death in his 67th year is announced from Leipsic, where he was head librarian of the town library, was the author of a number of works on the history of Leipsic, and of the well-known 'Allerlei Sprachdummheiten,' which has proved of great service to all interested in the simplification of the German language. He was also for many years one of the editors of the *Grenzboten*.

THE death is announced from St. Petersburg, at the age of 53 years, of Baron David de Gunzburg, who was the author and editor of various works on the Jews.

AMONG recent Parliamentary Papers of some interest we note Judicial Statistics of Scotland for 1909 (post free 1s. 8d.).

SCIENCE

The Call of the Snowy Hispar: a Narrative of Exploration and Mountaineering on the Northern Frontier of India. By William Hunter Workman and Fanny Bullock Workman. (Constable & Co.)

WHEN the late Capt. T. G. Montgomerie, R.E., was in charge of the Survey of Jammú and Kashmir from 1855 to 1864, triangulation was extended over the North-Western Himalaya, and valuable information about various routes aggregating over 2,000 miles was obtained; but detailed surveys of the highest and most inaccessible places were not within the scope of his instructions. Indeed, such could not be expected, for important work in India had prior claim; consequently, qualified travellers who bit by bit fill in the blank spaces on the maps or correct the rough sketches are welcome.

Amongst those to whom a debt is due for assistance of this sort, specially in respect to the great glaciers, the names of Dr. W. H. Workman and his indefatigable wife are conspicuous. These distinguished Americans have since 1898 made many expeditions into the territories of the Maharaja of Jammú and Kashmir, perhaps even beyond them in the direction of the Mustagh and Karakoram ranges. The principal results have been communicated to the Royal Geographical Society in the form of papers illustrated by photographs and accompanied by well-drawn maps.

In addition to visiting the Karakoram range in 1899, the authors explored the Chogo Lungma glacier in 1902, and other parts of Baltistan in 1903, when some very high peaks were ascended. In 1906 the Nun Kun range was examined, and in 1908 the travellers turned their attention to the great Hispar glacier at the eastern end of the Nagar State; it drains into the Hunza or river of Kanjút, which falls into the Gilgit river some thirty miles above its junction with the Indus. The book before us contains an account of the expedition, which came about somewhat in this fashion.

On a former occasion Dr. and Mrs. Workman had seen the great glacier from the pass between it and the Biafo glacier, and more recently their attempt to reach it had been defeated. Their camp equipment stored at Srinagar would stand the wear and tear of another season; the call of the snows became irresistible, and it was soon decided to attack the Hispar again, this time from the side of Gilgit and Nagar. The necessary permission of the Government of India having been obtained, supplies were collected and the party was formed. Besides the authors, it consisted of two scientific surveyors, Drs. Cesare Calciati and Mathias Koneza, who have

separately reported on the basin of the glacier, the rocks and sand, and the vegetation of the locality; the Italian guide Cyprien Savoye, tried and trustworthy; three European porters; Mr. A. Hogg, an ex-police officer of Calcutta, in charge of the camp; and native coolies as required, or rather as they could be got.

The expedition started in May, 1908, for Gilgit; thence the valley of the Kanjút river was ascended, Chalt was passed, and soon after the magnificent mass of the snow mountain Rakaposhi was seen. It is 25,550 feet high, and being not more than twelve miles distant, it filled "a long gap between lesser mountains, a glorious 18,000 feet of steep, broken snow-slopes, culminating in pointed icy summits." Thence to Hispar the country is described as wild and savage; the valleys narrow and covered with the *débris* from the side gorges and glaciers. A halt *en route* at Nagar was made in order to pay respects to the Mir, or ruler, from whom coolies must be got; on June 30th the march was resumed, and after many trials from bad water, heat, and flies, Hispar, a village near the lower end of the glacier, was reached.

From this place various routes were followed and perils were incurred; these were chiefly avalanches of snow or stones, and what is locally called *suas* or *shuwas*, a stream of stones and rocks set in liquid mud, sweeping everything movable before it, leaving a track behind till brought up by comparatively level ground, and capable of following the windings of a torrent bed with the facility of water. Besides these dangers, which had to be considered when choosing camping-ground, there was occasional climbing, of which Mrs. Bullock Workman had a full share, and which she has admirably described (pp. 137-48). The passage is too long for quotation, but an extract may be made. With Savoye she had to climb over some unpleasantly sharp snow pinnacles:—

"He drew the rope, a light silk one used on all our hardest climbs, taut, and remarked, 'Don't be surprised, madame, at the precipices, and turn the arête rather quickly.' I had made my mind up against surprises, for I knew the ascent of this mountain meant meeting a series of precipices in all directions. Making two long leaps, I stood in his place on the arête, while he moved on a step or two. And what an arête! a foot and a half wide at most, and completely ice-glazed at this hour.

"While as moral support the snow-wall fell to the right, to the left sank a much deeper, seemingly endless precipice filled with the gloom and warning such abysses possess, before sunlight has turned their yawning depths into mountain tangibility. Giving only a glance at this demonic chasm, we moved on slowly but sharply heavenward. Step-cutting soon began in deadly earnest.

"'C'est beau, n'est-ce pas?' said the guide after twenty minutes, stopping to take breath, with one foot in an ice-step, the other dangling in the air.

"'Peut-être pour un Chamois,' I replied. Ever upward we went, *sempre avanti*, the shoulder never widening, but growing

sharper, and the side-precipices deepening until they appeared lost in a bottomless pit or the root of the mountain."

The top was reached, and the labour rewarded by what appeared to be the most beautiful and comprehensive view in the Himalaya. Eventually the Hispar pass was crossed, and the explorers returned by the Biafo glacier to Srinagar.

Chap. XII., respecting the height of Mount Huascaran in the Andes, has nothing to do with the rest of the book, and is introduced apparently to show that its lower summit, "ascended by Miss Peck, is some 1,500 feet lower than the highest altitude attained by Mrs. Bullock Workman."

An interesting comparison between the glaciers of the Himalaya and those of the Alps is made by Drs. Calciati and Koneza. What struck them most was the enormous size of the former:—

"The Aletsch is but a small thing compared with the Hispar-Biafo. The classical Grindelwald glaciers at most compare with the main tributaries.

"Moraines, torrents, and erratics are equally gigantic. Here, as for all Himalayan glaciers, the lower section is buried under a layer of granite moraine a few metres thick. On the whole, it compares with the Norwegian fjords. The horizontal surface of the sea is fairly well represented by the apparently motionless surface of the ice, and the slopes on each side have a similar upright profile."

A word must be said in praise of the illustrations: the portrait of the authors (p. 4) is excellent; the view of Nanga Parbat (p. 10) is most artistic; and, indeed all are meritorious, though in some the rock is shown of an exaggerated blackness which rather detracts from pictorial effect.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

The Geology of Building Stones. By J. Allen Howe. (Arnold.)—As the technological literature of this country is but poor in works on building stones, Mr. Howe's well-written volume, which forms part of "Arnold's Geological Series," is decidedly welcome. The author, as Curator of the Museum of Practical Geology in Jermyn Street, has official custody of the fine collection of building and ornamental stones which is exhibited there—a collection not infrequently consulted by architects and surveyors, builders and engineers.

Mr. Howe deals more or less fully with all the stones commonly used for constructive purposes, though naturally enough his selection of materials for detailed notice is for the most part British. About these materials he offers much useful information: he has something to say about their mineralogical constitution, their chemical and physical characters, their geological relations and mode of occurrence; nor does he omit to specify in most cases the buildings in which they have been used. In an interesting chapter the author traces the action of the various natural agencies—chemical, mechanical, and organic—which are ever silently at work in bringing about the decay of exposed stonework; but here we miss, unfortunately, any reference to the

methods that have been used from time to time for the preservation of stone, such, for instance, as the ingenious process of Sir Arthur Church. It must be admitted, however, that these methods are chemical, whilst the work before us is professedly devoted to stones in their geological relations.

The last chapter of Mr. Howe's volume introduces the reader to the methods of testing building stones, as carried out at the Charlottenburg Institute at Berlin and elsewhere. After all, it may be doubted whether elaborate physical tests and chemical analyses, though of great scientific interest, are of much practical value to the architect: at any rate, such tests are usually conducted under conditions that may not unfairly be described as more or less unnatural.

The Great White North: the Story of Polar Exploration from the Earliest Times to the Discovery of the Pole. By Helen S. Wright. (New York, the Macmillan Company.)—The author of this book seems from her subtitle to have forgotten that there is more than one Pole—a mistake not unnatural, perhaps, to an American, but impossible for "Britishers." As a record of thrilling adventures and achievements in the White North, her book is an excellent compilation, lucid and comprehensive, though not free from minor errors; she has not, however, written an exhaustive history of Arctic discovery, for she shows little grasp of the Scientific problems which have confronted, and still confront, the Arctic explorer. For instance, in telling the story of the Jeannette she has not a word to say of the warm current supposed to set northward through Behring Strait, which led to the adoption of that route. Nor does she lay much stress on the gradual improvement in methods and equipment which has alone rendered the attainment of the Pole possible. Her chief interest is in exploits of strength and endurance, in sufferings patiently and heroically borne; and her presentation of this aspect of Arctic work should be popular, if only because few fields of human endeavour have been more rich in tragic incident, and in the noble deeds of self-sacrifice that dignify our nature. She is occasionally hazy on small points of geography; and her volume would be improved by a map on a larger scale, or still more by sectional maps of the Arctic area. It is unfortunate, too, that there is no bibliography: for the chief value of this kind of book is in sending the reader to the original authorities, from which quotations are here freely made, but without references. The illustrations, many of which are from old engravings, are well reproduced, but the list of them is not complete.

SOCIETIES.

FOLK-LORE.—Dec. 24.—Miss C. S. Burne, President, in the chair.—Mr. W. Crooke read a paper entitled 'King Midas and his Ass's Ears.' Mr. Crooke said that the story occurred in different parts of the world, and gave Celtic variants from Ireland, Wales, and Brittany, and other versions from Asia Minor, Morocco, Portugal, India, &c. In the greater number of these cases the secret of the king's deformity is betrayed by a flute or other instrument which tells the tale whenever it is played. The difficulty of keeping a secret forms the central theme of all the tales, the confidential servant of the king or his barber becoming so ill on account of the possession of the secret that he is finally obliged to divulge it to a hole in the ground. Reeds afterwards grow out of the hole, and it is from these reeds that the tell-tale flute is cut. In what Mr. Crooke considers to be the most primitive form of the myth, however, the king's barbers are put

to death immediately after they have shaved the king, and a tree from which the flute is cut grows over their graves—the tree, and hence the flute cut from it, being thus represented as the spirit of the murdered man. Mr. Crooke suggested that the myth started in the region of the Eastern Ægean, and spread thence over Europe and Asia. He produced evidence of the existence of horse and ass cults in the Mediterranean, and of the priest-king as a feature of the social and religious life of Asia Minor, and thought that the myth arose out of a misunderstanding of that primitive ritual according to which worshippers dressed themselves in the skins of animals.—Miss Hull, Dr. Gaster, and others took part in the discussion which followed the paper.

Mr. Edward Lovett then exhibited and explained a large collection of charms and other objects of folk-lore interest which he had made during the year in Devonshire. Among the many objects shown should be mentioned two hearts stuck with pins, made for Mr. Lovett by an old woman who formerly practised as a witch; some stone toothache charms (with parallels, including the exact geological formation, from Belgium), and a series of amulets given to sailors to preserve them from shipwreck.

FARADAY.—Dec. 13.—Mr. F. W. Harbord in the chair.—Mr. James Swinburne, President, read a paper entitled 'Separation of Oxygen by Cold.'—A paper on 'A New Apparatus for the Rapid Electro-Analytical Determination of Metals: a Glass-Frame Anode for use with Silver and Nickel Cathodes,' was communicated by Dr. H. J. S. Sand and Mr. W. M. Smalley.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

- MON.** Royal Academy of Arts, 4.—'Choice of Subjects,' Sir W. B. Richmond.
— London Institution, 5.—'Art as Expression and as Illustration,' Prof. E. Arden.
— Surveyors' Institution, 8.—'Notes on Highway Law as Affecting Property Owners,' Mr. E. H. Blake.
TUES. Royal Institution, 3.—'Reproduction of Sound,' Lecture VI., Prof. S. P. Thompson (Christmas Course).
— Asiatic, 4.—'Turkish History from Jewish Manuscripts,' Dr. M. Gaster.
— Institution of Civil Engineers, 5.—'The Strengthening of the Roof of New Street Station, Birmingham,' and 'The Reconstruction and Widening of Arpley Bridge, Warrington,' Mr. W. Dawson.
— Colonial Institute, 8.30.—'The Imperial Department of Agriculture in the West Indies,' Sir Daniel Morris.
WED. Mathematical Association, 11.—Annual Meeting.
— Society of Arts, 8.—'A Study of Splashes,' Lecture II., Prof. A. M. Worthington (Juvenile Lecture).
— Geological, 8.—'The Zonal Classification of the Salsopian Rocks of Caustley and Ravenstone,' Miss G. R. Wakney and Miss E. G. Welch; 'On a Collection of Insect-Remains from the South Wales Coalfield,' Mr. Herbert Bolton.
THURS. Royal Academy of Arts, 4.—'Some Great Portrait Painters,' Sir W. B. Richmond.
— Royal, 4.30.—'The Absolute Expansion of Mercury,' Prof. H. L. Callendar and Mr. H. Moss; 'The Density of Niton (Radium Emanation) and the Disintegration Theory,' Dr. E. W. Gray and Sir W. Ramsay; 'The Charges on Ions in Gases, and some Effects that influence the Motion of Negative Ions,' Prof. J. S. Townsend; and other Papers.
— London Institution, 6.—'Cretan Discoveries,' Mr. D. G. Hogarth.
— Institution of Electrical Engineers, 8.—Discussion on 'Submarine Cables for Long Distance Telephone Circuits.'
FRI. Astronomical, 5.

Science Gossip.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN'S announcements in science include 'Man and Beast in Eastern Ethiopia,' by Mr. J. Bland-Sutton; 'The Baganda: a General Survey of their Country, Life, and Customs,' by the Rev. John Roscoe; and 'The Nāga Tribes of Manipur,' by Mr. T. C. Hodson.

MR. F. W. F. FLETCHER is publishing with the same firm 'Sport in the Nilgiris,' and Dr. J. D. Falconer a book on the 'Geology and Geography of Northern Nigeria.'

NEXT Wednesday the Mathematical Association will hold its annual meeting at the London Day Training College, Southampton Row, and on the same day the Association, and that of Public School Science Masters, will join in a dinner at the Criterion Restaurant.

THE REV. T. H. E. C. ESPIN detected a Nova (stated to be at the time of the eighth magnitude) in the constellation Lacerta at his observatory at Tow Law (co. Durham)

on the 30th ult. He telegraphed his discovery to the Astronomer Royal, and a photograph of the star was obtained at Greenwich the same night.

A SERIES of articles is appearing in the *Rivista di Astronomia* (the organ of the Italian Astronomical Society) on the Italian observatories. No. 10 of the fourth annual volume gives an interesting history, by Signor Loviselmi, of that at the Collegio Romano. That number has also an article (with drawings) on Halley's comet by Signor Mazzini of the Ximenian Observatory; and one on 'Newton at Cambridge,' by Signor Spranger, illustrated with a portrait and a view of his rooms at Trinity College.

THAT useful work of reference, M. Flammarion's *Annuaire Astronomique*, has appeared for 1911, and is replete with information, containing also reviews of astronomy and meteorology during the past year, and several special articles of interest.

FINE ARTS

The Dawn of Mediterranean Civilisation. By Angelo Mosso. Translated by Marian C. Harrison. (Fisher Unwin.)

IN this ambitious volume Prof. Mosso not only proposes to give the actual results of his own and other scholars' excavations in various Mediterranean lands; he also claims to have laid before us a picture of the life and manners—nay, even the religious and moral sentiments—of the race or races that inhabited the great area comprising Northern Africa and Asia Minor (at least near their coasts), Greece, Italy, and the coasts of Southern France and Spain. Perhaps this catalogue has narrowed his limits, but it is wide enough to excite not a little astonishment. For according to this author all the civilization in these lands was at one time homogeneous, and it was all anterior to the arrival of the Semites and the Aryans in Europe. We used to think that the people of Europe were savages till the enlightened sons of Shem and Japhet brought better arts, higher languages, and many practical discoveries from their homes somewhere in Asia or Northern Europe. But now, chiefly owing to the discoveries of Dr. Arthur Evans in Crete, our views have been remodelled, and all honest inquirers will agree that the invading races, who have stamped their languages on Arabia, Palestine, Syria, and most of Europe, were not the originators of European civilization, but found a great deal to learn from their predecessors in Mediterranean lands. Where did these earlier races come from? Probably from nowhere. As they were there from Neolithic, possibly from Paleolithic times, it is possible that they were *autochthones* in the strict sense of the word. For we will not subscribe to the opinion (or perhaps only the phrase) of Prof. Mosso, that they "brought with them" this or

that industry from somewhere else. It also seems certain that these peoples discovered navigation very early, and consequently that a brisk trade sprang up between all these coasts and islands, so that the industries of the one were bartered for those of the others in every direction. Hence perhaps arises the general sameness in the character of the remains now unearthed from many tombs and kitchen-middens.

We think our author has gone beyond his evidence in asserting any identity of race among all these various societies or groups of people. In similar conditions primitive men make similar tools, weapons, and ornaments; and if their materials are similar, these common attempts to supply the same wants lead to strange uniformities even in elaborate details. The boat, for example, of the Solomon Islander in the far Pacific is made exactly on the lines we see in the rude pictures in Egypt or Crete; and now we learn that both used alike the ornament of a bird or beast on the high point of the prow. The *pintaderas* from Mexico for printing patterns on the human body the author himself adduces as a parallel. The case is clear in pottery, where not only the same material, the same forms, but very similar designs are used all over the world. We do not suppose that for such reasons our author would assert the common origin of the Fijians and the Cretans. As for hand-made pottery, it seems to be nearly the same everywhere; and if there were such work still produced in the Greek islands (and there was lately), it would be exactly like what was made 5,000 years ago in the same and other places. Thus the Nubian women about Wadi-Halfa now make baskets of Halfa grass which can be exactly matched in form and coloured design from the Pyramid tombs. The natives of the islands off the west coast of Ireland make beehive houses for their cattle exactly as their ancestors made them in prehistoric times.

This is a very different estimate of our evidence from that of Prof. Mosso. He thinks the old Mediterranean culture so advanced that he will hardly allow the Aryans and Semites any credit except for having learnt from their unwilling hosts, and he thinks they even helped to destroy much antique and splendid culture. As far as the palaces at Cnossus are concerned, there is no doubt that they were full of fine things, and what ignorant people would call barbaric splendour. There is also evidence (as at Troy) that this splendour came to a violent end by conflagration, which we assume to have followed capture by bitter or barbarous enemies. But both the origin and the duration of this civilization are matters, so far, of mere conjecture, and when our author assumes as fixed a date of 1400 or 1700 B.C. because Sophus Müller or Montelius has said so, he is arguing on a basis that not even these eminent men would consider trustworthy. In spite of his interesting researches and wide learning,

he seems to us lacking in a knowledge of common logic—in fact, of the nature of an argument—and a perception of what is sound and what is fallacious.

We will give a few examples: "The cemetery discovered near Knossos by Dr. Evans has taught us the *beliefs* and the funeral rites of the Minoan people." It has not taught one definite belief by which they can be distinguished from other primitive people. But Prof. Mosso says in vindication of his position (p. 169): "That a terra-cotta figure, &c., had been placed on the altar to preserve the memory of their act of devotion is *proved* by the position of a figure turning its head to one side to contemplate the symbol of the divinity beside her." This is only one of a dozen conjectures which might be made concerning this very rude figure and its attitude. "No other religion of Antiquity rose to greater heights in the realm of *mental abstraction*, no so early people ever had, so far as we know, *a more ideal and purer religion*." What proof does he give for this bold statement? Nothing but negatives: "no temples, no fetishes, no anthropomorphism, no animal worship." Even if this were certain, it would afford no proof that the race did not practise human sacrifices; and who can tell that many of the clay images we have found are not fetishes? We find more deduction in this passage which seems no better. After such speculations we are not surprised at the following: "Dædalos, the celebrated architect and sculptor of Crete, built a temple at Cumæ, and therefore we must allow that when the Hellenes came there 1,000 years before Christ, the Gulf of Naples was already an important commercial station." What evidence does he cite? Only Virgil, 'Æneid,' vi. 14! The evidence for the early date of Cumæ is also poor, being founded, we may tell him, merely on the statement of Ephorus, a patriotic historian of the Asianic Cyme.

We could give a dozen more examples of this loose thinking, but the above must suffice. It is much more interesting to consider how far this undoubtedly old and even artificial civilization merged, or did not merge, into early Greek and Roman culture. From what we now know, it would seem that "Homer" felt Troy and the Trojans to be something ethnically different from the Greeks. They meet and fight and trade together as people of equal culture—nay, the wealth and refinement of Ilium are described as greater than those of the Greeks; yet there is a clear difference. In this case the 'Iliad' may represent one of the many conflicts by which the newer race destroyed the early Mediterranean culture; for we may assume Ilium to have possessed such. But then what about Mycenæ and Tiryns? For Tiryns especially must surely be classed among the Minoan cities, and perhaps also Mycenæ, yet the latter is spoken of as the very centre of the Hellenic power, and the home of the most cultivated Greeks. Here at least one culture seems to have passed into the other

so long before Homer that these cities of the Argolid differ widely in most respects, except perhaps in their architecture, from the sacred Ilium. We long to know in the same connexion what the Tyrians found at Carthage, whether there also they did not find an old Minoan city, which they first destroyed, and then reconstructed. For, if Prof. Mosso be right, it is rather to Africa than to Asia that we must look for the origins of European civilization. He will not admit that the Egyptians ever came from Asia, because of the shape of their heads. The general similarity of Egyptian pronouns and numerals to those of the Semites affords, however, arguments which have persuaded many that the author of Genesis x. is right, and that Hamites came from Mesopotamia in vastly remote ages.

But be that as it may, it seems really established, in spite of much loose thinking, that Aryan and Semitic culture were not brought to savages, but introduced to an earlier race or races which had already progressed a long way in the arts and the use of metals. The only nationalities that remain in Europe in historic times of which we can say that they were neither Aryan nor Semitic are the Etruscans in Italy, the Basques in Southern France, and the Finns (discounting such modern invaders as Hungarians and Turks). But the Etruscan language has hitherto resisted all our efforts to decipher it, and whether the considerable specimens of more than one script found in Crete will ever be read seems very uncertain. Our principal chance, as Prof. Mosso points out, is a bilingual text of Egyptian and Cretan. There have also recently appeared some traces of a non-Aryan language in Lemnian inscriptions. But until these riddles are solved, all attempts at giving a sketch of the ideas and feelings of the Minoan people must be inadequate.

Nevertheless, we would not be considered for one moment to undervalue the vast collection of facts which the author has provided. When he speaks of dolmens as evidence of races, and we find dolmens all through Europe, and finest in Ireland and the Orkneys, we begin to wonder how far a single race can reach, even in its influence. Or shall we not hold that in Palæolithic days the human race developed on similar lines in many far-apart regions of the globe? Such are some of the suggestions of this interesting book.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Notes on the Post-Impressionist Painters, Grafton Galleries, 1910-11. By C. J. Holmes. (P. Lee Warner.)—It is greatly to the credit of Prof. Holmes that, in spite of an official position, he has not hesitated to express his favourable opinion of "the revolutionaries." These notes are the weighty judgments of a powerful, cultivated, but somewhat uninspired mind: in the case of one artist—Cézanne—they are, we think, certainly wrong; as regards the others, inconclusive. Prof. Holmes is so strong in technical

criticism that he tends to neglect that to which technique is a means. He sees that simple linear design and flat colouring can produce, and generally do produce, more beautiful patterns than elaborate modelling and chiaroscuro; but, if he imagines that the Post-Impressionists adopted their peculiar technique to make beautiful patterns, he mistakes. They adopted it because they felt that, so long as painters continued to show their cleverness by creating illusions of reality, they would never express anything worth expressing. No poet whose reading of life was limited to something of this sort,

Three ducks on a pond,
And a field beyond
With poppies and corn—
Lo! The Autumn is born.

would be tolerated for long, no matter how cleverly he said it. Yet this is what thousands of painters have been saying, and have been encouraged to say, for the last four hundred years. Amongst the many services rendered to art by the Post-Impressionists, the greatest is this—they have insisted on painters, like other artists, using their minds as well as their fingers. They have promoted painting from the menial office of providing handsome furniture for the dining-room and pretty knick-knacks for the boudoir. Also they have shown those who are neither great artists nor great craftsmen that, if, instead of imitating the work of their predecessors, they will try honestly to express what they feel about life, they may well do something of considerable interest.

Prof. Holmes has hardly realized the full significance of this revolution; but what he has to say is so sensible and so well expressed that all who hope to profit by the movement will be anxious to read his book.

The Picture Printer of the Nineteenth Century, George Baxter, 1804-67. By C. T. Courtney Lewis. (Sampson Low & Co.)—This is, in effect, an enlarged edition of 'George Baxter, Colour Printer: his Life and Work,' which the author published rather more than two years ago, and of which a notice appeared in *The Athenæum* of September 19th, 1908. Whilst Mr. Lewis has been able, in the short interval, to make considerable additions to the story of Baxter's life, and to add to the already long list of plates which he published, we cannot say that our opinion of Baxters has undergone any change. We can well believe the author's assertion that "the labours of George Baxter are daily interesting an ever-increasing circle," for which, there can be little doubt, Mr. Lewis is himself responsible, as he placed the whole study on a firm basis. The author's pen-portrait of Baxter "as a man" is not very pleasant, for his hero quarrelled with his own and his wife's relations, and with many of those whom he met in the course of business; he died "a financial failure" and "an undischarged bankrupt," largely as the result of his lack of business ability.

Mr. Lewis would seem to have exhausted the subject of Baxter prints; but there are some details of which he is apparently unaware. The portrait of Jenny Lind (No. 218) by "H. Gubbins" is doubtless the miniature which Miss H. Gubbins exhibited at the Royal Academy of 1849, as "a sketch from recollection of Jenny Lind at Leamington." The Reynolds portrait of Edmund Burke "as a boy with long hair" (No. 223) will not bear analyzing: it certainly cannot represent the great orator, and is probably the portrait of his only son Richard, who sat to Sir Joshua in

1767. The painter of the two really fine portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Chubb (No. 231) could probably have been ascertained from the present head of the family. The 'Christmas Time' (No. 261) "after a painting by Fitzgerald" is probably the picture of 'Christmas' exhibited at the Royal Academy of 1858, No. 900, by John Austen Fitzgerald. With reference to Baxter's successful pair of 'The Reception of the Rev. J. Williams at Tanna' and 'The Massacre' (Nos. 82a and 82b), Mr. Lewis will find in *The Art Union* of May, 1841, an advertisement announcing that this pair "shortly will be publicly published," the prints at 11. 5s. each, and the proofs at 11. 11s. 6d. each. From a passage in *The Christian Examiner* for April of the same year we gather that "the sum of fifty guineas, as a kind of 'first fruits,' has already been generously presented by Mr. Baxter—an act just as honourable to him as a man, as his pictures are creditable to him as an artist."

Mr. Lewis's portly volume is handsomely got-up and generously provided with reproductions in colour, as well as many in black.

THE only thing that can be urged against the *Fifth Book of Pilgrimages to Old Homes*, by Fletcher Moss, published by the author from his home The Old Parsonage, Didsbury, is the weight of the volume, due to the use of the paper for the illustrations. When these, however, are so excellent as they are in these pages, the complaint is of no moment. The 212 pictures show the admirable taste of an accomplished lover of old things, with a keen eye for the survivals which savour of earlier days. As his own publisher, Mr. Moss has been at a disadvantage in making his books known, but they have by now fairly made their way among those who appreciate a good thing. The author's style is all his own, unconventional and delightfully humorous. He is no longer young in years, but essentially youthful in spirit, and keen to appreciate the humours of the country as well as its old houses.

In the pages before us he includes accounts of the Plowdens of Plowden in a Crusader's home, the Roman Wall from Newcastle to Carlisle, many beauties of obscure parts of Wales, Temple Newsam with 600 years of history, the Crewes of Crewe Hall, and 'Some Family Relics' which are well worth treasuring. We hope there will be yet further series of so attractive a work, for Mr. Moss lends freshness even to familiar districts like those of Hexham and Naworth Castle.

Britain B.C. as described in Classical Writings. By Henry Sharpe. (Williams & Norgate.)—This is not an easy book to review. The writer has the merits of sense and lucidity; but he combines them with an almost complete indifference to the more recent literature of his subject, and he frankly confesses that he is not a classical scholar. The two best books on Cæsar's invasions, he tells us, are Mr. Vine's 'Cæsar in Kent' and Mr. Lewin's 'Invasions of Britain by Cæsar.' Of the Greek language he adds: "I have forgotten all I ever knew, and have to trust to translations from that language, which is a drawback." It is, certainly. In consequence of such limitations as these—though not these only—his volume will not be found very helpful by scholars of any sort. Yet it is written with such a straightforward admission of these defects, and so much sense and modesty, that one wishes the author had been fully acquainted with the large literature of a subject which itself is larger than he imagines.

Cyzicus: some Account of the History and Antiquities of that City and of the District adjacent to it, with the Towns of Apollonia, as Rhindacum, Miletupolis, Hadrianutherae, Priapus, Zeleia, &c. By F. W. Hasluck. (Cambridge University Press.)—In this modest, but very learned and careful monograph Mr. Hasluck has gathered all the material available up to the present about the region south of the Sea of Marmora, where Cyzicus was once a flourishing commercial centre. He has not even contented himself with its classical history, but has followed it down through Byzantine and Turkish times. So far as we have been able to verify his statements, we find nothing inaccurate or careless. We cannot, however, but lament that the outcome is so small, and that he has been able to find so little that is distinctive in the life of this great city. Its similarity to Rhodes externally does not seem to have made it anything like so interesting as that famous city. Its position in a nook off the Bosphorus and the Euxine made it safe from the returning 10,000 under Xenophon, whose adventures at the end of his famous retreat are so interesting regarding the Southern Euxine. It was not far from the battle on the Granicus, which was one of the most important of ancient times, yet Mr. Hasluck, who describes the course of the river and gives good maps, does not condescend to make any digression on this most striking passage in Greek history. A few years ago we read in *Chio* a masterly article on its tactics. We should have also preferred a few actual inscriptions to the immense catalogue he gives of those found, which we must seek in various collections. But these are only regrets, not criticisms. We cordially congratulate Mr. Hasluck on his work.

THE WINTER EXHIBITION AT THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

OF the five deceased painters whose work is represented at Burlington House, it is Orchardson who is shown keeping most constantly to his own high-water mark of success. Most accurately for purposes of individual achievement, he took his own measure, gauging how much of the experience of others he could assimilate, and how much independent inquiry he could unite with it in the short span of a single life. Swan had not so just an estimate of inevitable limitations, or rather, belonging to a slightly later generation, and brought up in the freer atmosphere of Continental studios, he had to bear the full brunt of the modern spirit which questions the validity of every tradition. It was thus impossible for him, like Orchardson, to visualize habitually in terms of an inherited technical method; research was in the air, so that most of his life as a painter was spent in questioning Nature, with admirable modesty and sincerity, for some suggestion of how her charms might be summed up in paint. He never pressed unduly for an answer, but remained tentative—experimental, full of respect for the robe of mysterious atmosphere in which the goddess draped herself. Doubtless the influence of Matthew Maris (whose portrait by his friend appears on the walls) confirmed Swan in the tendency to fumble over the surface of a picture which grew upon him in later years. We do not deny the delicate charm of some of these pictures, but if genius be, as defined by Mr. Sickert, "the instinct for self-preservation in a talent," then his genius deserted Swan

when he threw over Courbet's example for that of Matthew Maris.

The *Leopard Wounded* (33), hanging from the branch of a tree against a background of luxuriant forest growth, is now exhibited, we believe, for the first time in England, and shows Swan's painting at an unexampled pitch of virility. We see how splendidly adapted is Courbet's method of building up a picture from dark to light (modelling as much by weight of pigment as by mixture of pigments) for realizing the plastic conceptions of an artist whose knowledge of animal structure is admirably displayed in his superb drawings from life, but as a rule is inadequately utilized for purposes of painting. Here for once we see the structure of the paint based frankly on the structure of the things represented, and we have a powerful design, compact of the essentials of nature, beside which every other picture in the room looks weak pictorially and trifling as an interpretation of life. The intimacy of rendering of light, which is the strength of Matthew Maris, has never quite the same genuineness with Swan, who dealt with subjects which obviously could not really offer him the prolonged opportunities of study needed. His election, too, to the Academy came at an inopportune moment, in that it probably blinded the painter to the false delicacy of his later pictures by showing them always in a *milieu* which made them look by comparison sincere and thorough. This may explain the inferiority of the *Nymphs Bathing* (16) to the *Piping Fisherboy* (2) of 1890 or earlier. In his later pictures the painter sank often to the devotion to "quality" in detail typical of British painting of the end of the nineteenth century. Careful that no passage of line should be unmodulated and no square inch of surface lack gradation, he gradually in his oil paintings lost his hold on form, till the pupil of Gérôme became guilty of shockingly loose draughtsmanship.

As a modeller Swan was on the whole more fortunate, though here, again, he was too sensitive to the influences around him to be able to resist the recent fashion for picturesque and "atmospheric" modelling. He was not as a rule severely sculptural, but such works as the little *Bacchus* (187) or the *Orpheus* group (173) show a considerable power of graceful plastic design. The figure of Orpheus is in detail poor, but that is a minor fault in a work expressing so much of the rhythm of movement. On the other hand, unnumbered drawings of animals attest Swan's supreme sensitiveness to subtlety of form when brain and hand were in a purely receptive condition, accepting whatever momentary observation offered. In this admittedly lower plane of artistic achievement he has probably never been surpassed. We may cite Nos. 128 and 175 as very fine examples. No 164 is a drawing of a different kind, an impressive composition for painting of a more massive sort than he ultimately chose to practise.

If Swan may be described as an artist who never really matured, never gathered together the results of his "tâtonnements" this way and that, Macbeth, on the other hand, arrived almost immediately at a complete solution of all the problems he set himself, and spent the rest of his life in genial decadence. The kinship of his method with that of Orchardson is evident. Neither was allured for a moment by modern examples from the traditional Scottish technique, handed down, probably, from Rubens its originator. Macbeth was influenced (principally for ill) by Walker, who confirmed him in his complacent practice of planting an overmodelled painting upon a design conceived purely as line: in Orchardson we may

see slight traces of the example of Millais (68, 84, and 99), and perhaps of Whistler in the fine portrait of *Mrs. Pettie* (87); but in each case it is transitory, though advantageous while it lasts. Virtually, however, the two painters are of the same school, and, like Macbeth, Orchardson came early into his kingdom, being almost at the first master of a domain in which he moved at will. He became, however, more and more exacting in his standards, so that its full exploration sufficed to keep his powers healthily on the stretch all his life. He seemed, except for a few pictures, always in his prime. Swan gave evidence, perhaps, of more general culture, but hardly ever achieved the compact, well-rounded performance which with Orchardson was the rule.

Devotees of the latest fashion in art, whatever it may be, may instructively compare Frith's *Pope* and *Lady Wortley Montagu* (54) with certain interiors recently exhibited by our younger painters of the New English Art Club. The whirligig of time is complete, and the resemblance striking. This is an unusually fine example of the painter, but in No. 35, No. 37, and even in No. 42, each passage is brushed in with admirable decision and technical solidity. Frith's treatment of the third dimension is detestable, and his pictures will certainly never return to the exaggerated esteem they for a time enjoyed; but, like all works of real quality, they are sure of a modest appreciation now that the generation capable of producing such things is passed. Much modern work is entitled to a like esteem, and to refuse it is as unjust as it would be to appraise it as fantastically as Frith's work was appraised at its apogee. D. Farquharson's *Full Moon and Springtide* (115) is an unusually strong picture by a painter whose talent rarely emerged into anything so definite and characteristic.

While we have thus given to some extent in detail our impression of the relative merits of these painters of yesterday, it cannot be denied that the outstanding impression is not one of difference but of similarity. Far more than one would have expected, they seem to share a common nineteenth-century ideal of picture-making, and we realize that the livelier among tomorrow's painters will none of them express themselves in the same mode. They will aim at greater intensity and conciseness of expression, and Orchardson's designs will appear "overtrimmed" with detail decoratively extraneous, and even as illustrations they may be judged diffuse. As in most artistic movements, we may look forward to considerable excesses. Already there is a section of critical opinion which contemplates as a "necessity" the throwing-over, in Mr. Roger Fry's words, of all "the machinery of the Renaissance," and a return to the simple life. So we have seen nervous students get their study into a muddle, and run in panic to another canvas, to make the same mistakes all over again. Doubtless the later development of painting has largely forgotten its function of expression, and sunk to that of representation; but much of the "machinery" of Renaissance painting was invented for purposes of abstract expressiveness, and highly adapted for that purpose. Shorn of these means, we are indeed speechless. It seems more reasonable to go back to the point at which the heresy of realism began, and discriminate, even at the cost of some intellectual effort, between the right and wrong use of the means at our disposal, rather than to throw our wealth away for fear of spending it ill. To do this is not the same thing as blindly to follow a decadent mode. We are reminded of Swift's tale of certain coats, in which instance also wisdom was attributed to the middle way.

OTHER EXHIBITIONS.

At the Fine-Art Society's Gallery the exhibition of Mr. Brangwyn's work has been reinforced by a considerable number of fresh drawings, many of which are more beautiful than the clever, but rather sensational series of "Earthquake pictures" which we noticed in a recent issue. *Nature's Temple, Longpré*, a dignified design of quiet colour, is perhaps the best. Mr. Egerton Hine's series of water-colours are somewhat commonplace, but exhibit some technical accomplishment, most noticeable in Nos. 40 and 67.

At the Baillie Gallery the exhibition of work by Mr. W. J. Leech is the first collected show of an artist whose work we have several times favourably noticed in mixed exhibitions. He displays a sure eye for natural colour, and a taste for massive disposition of its main elements, which offer promise for fine work when he has acquired greater insight into plastic design. At present his use of form is rather a passive acceptance of what Nature offers, without even any very great cleverness in selecting a pattern. No. 2, with the rather futile title *Waving Things*, is the finest work in the show, but the pair of studies of nets (4 and 19) are well placed on the canvas. *A Little White Island* (35) is an excellent small picture; and there are numerous small notes of colour (34, 37, 38, 41, 42) charming in their delicacy.

The water-colours of Mr. William A. Wildman in the same Gallery are not unlike those we have just mentioned—their notation of colour-relations is not quite so unerring, but they display rather more aptitude, or else more care for composition. Nos. 7, 17, and 21 are among the best.

Fine Art Gossip.

WE congratulate the following gentlemen, well known to the world of the artist and the antiquary, on their knightshoods: Mr. Sidney Colvin, Mr. George Frederic Warner, and Mr. George Laurence Gomme.

THE January number of *The Burlington Magazine* is illumined by a special colour frontispiece, representing the portrait of Leonello d'Este by Roger Van der Weyden, now in the possession of Messrs. Colnaghi. This painting is interesting not only as a perfect example of Van der Weyden's handling, but also as combining two widely different associations—Netherlandish art and the culture of the Italian Renaissance. The subject is fully discussed by Mr. Roger Fry.

ANOTHER interesting feature is the championing of the Post-Impressionists by Mr. Clutton Brock. Mr. Borenius writes on a 'Sacra Conversazione' at the Hermitage, and M. Paul Lafond on the ox-yokes of Portugal; while among other contributors are Sir Martin Conway, Mr. Lionel Cust, and M. Van der Put.

THE "editorial" with which the magazine opens has some very sensible suggestions concerning the memorial statue of King Edward.

THE death is announced, at the age of 83, of M. Gustave Colin, who was one of the first to discover the artistic possibilities of the "pays basque." He studied art with Couture, and was a member of the Barbizon School, concerning which he recently contributed some interesting memoirs and studies

to the *Revue Bleue*. The Luxembourg contains some of the works of his earliest manner. In later years he resided chiefly in the Basque country.

IN addition to M. Colin, French art in various departments has suffered considerably during the last fortnight. The well-known sculptor M. Eugène Jean Boverie, who died at the early age of 40, had exhibited at the Salon since 1893. His best-known public monument is that of Camille Desmoulins in the Palais Royal. M. Paul Lucas, who is dead at the age of 80, was a painter of note in his day, and a member of the Société des Artistes Français. M. Ernest Paul Brigot, who was born in 1836, had exhibited landscape and still-life subjects at the Salon since 1863. M. Édouard Lœvy was a well-known book-illustrator, and executed a great number of miniature portraits for the biographical notices in 'Larousse Illustré': M. Lœvy was 53 years of age.

ONE of the best known of French collectors, M. Adolphe Schloss, died on Friday night in last week at his house in the Avenue Henri Martin. M. Schloss, who was a wealthy merchant, was not much over 60 years of age, but for about a half of his life was a keen collector of old masters, chiefly Dutch and Flemish, for which he only recently erected a fine gallery at his residence. His collection comprises about 300 pictures, among which are examples of many rare and little-known artists, selected with excellent judgment. It is almost certain that the collection will be sold in Paris during the ensuing season.

AN important memorial exhibition is being held at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts of the works of the late John La Farge, and comprises oil paintings, water-colour drawings, and work in stained glass. A similar exhibition of works by Winslow Homer will be held at the same place during the present month.

IN the series "Musei e Gallerie d'Italia," published in Rome, a well-illustrated little volume has recently appeared on the 'Accademia di San Luca,' by the painter Signor Aristide Sartorio, this being the first book worthy of note dealing with the collection. The writer corrects many current attributions, and refers to numerous important pictures which are still hidden away in the attics or otherwise inaccessible to the public. The Gallery is now one of the most neglected of all the Roman collections, but Signor Sartorio's book may serve to direct more attention to it.

DR. HELMUTH BOSSERT, writing in the last number of the *Monatshefte*, ascribes three paintings belonging to Prince Waldenburg at Schloss Wolfegg to Hans Multscher on the strength of their close connexion with Multscher's only thoroughly authenticated paintings, the eight panels of the altarpiece in the Kaiser-Friedrich Museum at Berlin, dating from 1437. The pictures at Wolfegg—two scenes from the legend of the Holy Cross, with the Entombment on the reverse (the last-named almost ruined by repainting)—once formed the shutter (probably the right) of a large altarpiece. The left shutter, now missing, would have contained two more scenes from the legend of the Holy Cross, and possibly the Crucifixion as the pendant to the Entombment. The central compartment, which is also missing, may have been a plastic composition, as in the Sterzinger altarpiece, the paintings of which were once ascribed to Multscher, but are now regarded as due to an anonymous master. In date the Wolfegg pictures

belong to a later period than the Berlin altarpiece, and the writer places them about 1445. It is interesting to learn that the Berlin altarpiece also came originally from the Waldburg family (namely, from the Wurzach branch); it was brought to London, and sold there in 1803.

DR. BOSSERT, it may be noted, has recently proved that Konrad Witz was a sculptor as well as a painter, a view which has now been accepted in the last edition (1910) of the official catalogue of the Basle Museum; and there is no doubt that Hans Multscher, who is principally known by his plastic works, was also a painter.

THE death of Mr. Joseph Bishop Pratt on December 23rd, at the age of 57, removes one of the small remaining band of English mezzotint engravers. Mr. Pratt was apprenticed at the age of 15 to David Lucas. His first commission was a plate after Samuel Carter's 'Maternal Affection,' which led to many other engagements on the work of Landseer, Rosa Bonheur, Briton Rivière, Peter Graham, and other artists. In 1896 he engraved a Raeburn and a Lawrence for Messrs. Agnew, the success of which led to constant commissions from the firm up to the time of his death.

POSSESSORS of Vol. I. of the Georgian Society publication will be interested to know that a Dublin man has offered 15s. for a copy of it. It was issued two years ago to subscribers at a guinea.

THE GOVERNMENT OF ITALY, with the active encouragement of the King, have begun the publication of a work of the highest importance to numismatists, a 'Corpus Nummorum Italicorum,' or a general catalogue of coins of the Middle Ages and modern times struck in Italy or by Italians in other countries.

EXHIBITIONS

- Sat. (Jan. 7).—The late Miss Sarah Dodson's Paintings, Private View, Goupil Gallery.
— Mr. Arthur Garratt's Pictures of Eton, Private View, Fine-Art Society's Gallery.
— Landscapes in Water-Colour by Artists of the English School, Private View, Leicester Galleries.
— Mr. W. J. Leach's Paintings and Mr. W. Wildman's Water-Colours, Baillie Gallery.
— Mr. R. Little's Landscapes in Water-Colour, Private View, Leicester Galleries.
— Paintings by Modern Artists, Private View, Victoria Gallery.
— Benefield Club's Second Exhibition of Lithographs, Private View, Goupil Gallery.
— Mr. Walter Sickert's Drawings, Carfax Gallery.
— Miss Rosa Wallis's Water-Colours, 'Flower-Time in Highlands and Lowlands,' Private View, Fine-Art Society's Gallery.

Musical Gossip.

WE congratulate Sir Henry J. Wood on the honour conferred on him. It is sure to meet with general approbation. Early in life he studied at the Royal Academy of Music under the late Prof. Prout, and for a time thought of devoting himself to composition. Several engagements with opera companies proved to him, however, that he would do better to devote his attention to conducting rather than composition. In 1895 Queen's Hall was built, and Mr. Wood was engaged to conduct a series of Promenade Concerts. An opportunity presented itself—a golden one, as it turned out—and there was the man, ready to hand, and with the ability to make the most of it. What he has since accomplished is known to the whole musical world. He has gradually taught the greater public to appreciate, and enjoy works which before his time interested only professional musicians and educated amateurs.

THE CLASSICAL CONCERT SOCIETY announces a series of ten chamber concerts to take place at Bechstein Hall on the following dates: January 11th and 25th, February 1st, 8th, 15th, and 22nd, and March 1st, 8th, 15th, and 22nd. The first, third, fifth, seventh, and ninth will be in the evening, the other five in the afternoon. The programmes are largely devoted to Bach, Mozart, Beethoven, Schubert, Schumann, and Brahms, but it is pleasant to find more modern names in them. At one of the concerts of the last series Max Reger's Quartet in D minor was performed. In the present series we find one concert (the fifth) devoted (with the exception of Isaac Albeniz, represented by two short pianoforte solos) to modern French music. The programme includes Debussy's Quartet in G minor, and César Franck's Pianoforte Quintet in F minor. Moreover, the opening number of the first concert is a Sonata in A minor for pianoforte and cello by Emanuel Moór, the Hungarian composer, two of whose short operas have been selected by Miss Marie Brema for her new season at the Savoy. The composer and Señor Casals will be the interpreters. The English and Klingler Quartets have been engaged; and among other instrumental artists may be named Frl. Gabriele Wietrowetz, Miss Marie Motto, Señor Pablo Casals, and the pianists Miss Fanny Davies and Messrs. L. Borwick and Donald F. Tovey.

THE programme of the concert of the New Symphony Orchestra at Queen's Hall on Wednesday evening, the 18th, will be devoted to the music of foreign composers. A first performance will be given of a Symphonic Poem, 'The Mystic Trumpeter,' by Mr. Fred. S. Converse, an American, who has written a Symphony in D minor, and other works for orchestra.

A CONCERT will be given on the 13th inst. at Queen's Hall by the Leeds Philharmonic Chorus and the London Symphony Orchestra under the direction of M. Safonoff, at which will be heard a 'Requiem on the Death of Queen Victoria' and 'The Passing of King Edward,' by Margaret Meredith.

IN the absence of Sir Henry J. Wood, Sir Edward Elgar has consented to conduct the orchestral concert at Queen's Hall on the 16th inst. The programme will include his Violin Concerto in B minor (with Herr Kreisler as soloist), also Beethoven's in D.

AN interview with Mr. Thomas Beecham has been published in which the conductor is stated to have expressed great disappointment at the result of his three seasons of opera last year. It would have been more satisfactory to have received some announcement emanating directly from Mr. Beecham himself, but we have no ground for doubting the correctness of the statements attributed to him. After all the time and money which he has spent, he has discovered that there is "no audience at all for opera"; also that to put on a new opera "is to raise the most deadly danger signal." Perhaps, when Mr. Beecham has had time for reflection, he may find that, though his intentions were very good, his scheme was not altogether free from reproach. Was his method of testing whether the public cared for opera the best? As he knew by experience how little interest the public takes in novelties or unfamiliar works, was it wise to select such operas as 'Le Chemineau' and 'Werther,' or to revive 'Ivanhoe,' which was not truly representative of Sullivan? Would it not have been better to give

all-round good performances, rather than some excellent, and others which in comparison were indifferent?

'ELEKTRA' and 'Salome' drew large audiences, but for this there were two reasons. Special artists were engaged, and further, curiosity attracted many to hear operas about which so much had been written and reported. Producing them was a daring experiment, and it succeeded. Many musicians and amateurs were undoubtedly eager to hear the works. The success, however, was not any real test of the attitude of the general public towards opera.

WE were in sympathy with Mr. Beecham's undertaking from its beginning, and should be glad if it had proved financially successful; moreover, we still hope that he may see his way to attempt another season. Many schemes for national opera have been proposed, but few have the courage and enterprise to get beyond talk.

THE inaugural address at the Twenty-Sixth Annual Conference of the Incorporated Society of Musicians, held at Edinburgh from December 27th to 30th, was delivered by Prof. Niecks. It was entitled 'New Ideas and Ideals of Music Teaching,' and he drew attention to the importance of ear-training, for which, until recently, so little had been done. Mr. Charles Manners, who was unable to be present, contributed a paper on 'National Opera,' which was read by Mr. F. E. Barrett. The subject is not new, neither is Mr. Manners's way of finding the money (by a company and low-priced shares) to establish such an institution; his paper, however, was interesting. Mr. J. A. Rodgers of Sheffield spoke about 'Musical Festivals, their History, Purpose, and Prospects.' With regard to the last named, the fact that nearly all festivals in the country were making less profits, or actually incurring loss, was to him a clear sign that change was necessary. He suggested smaller fees to "star" singers, and reduction in the number of days. We must also mention an interesting paper on 'Spanish Music' by the Rev. Henry Cart de Lafontaine.

THE production of Richard Strauss's 'Rosenkavalier' at Dresden will take place, not on the 25th inst., as originally announced, but on Thursday the 26th.

JOHANN FRANZ WEBER of Bonn has just published the score of a Sinfonia composed by Wilhelm Friedemann Bach for the birthday of Frederick II. Dr. Erich Prieger of Bonn, in a preface full of interesting details concerning W. F. Bach's works in general, and this one in particular, shows that the Sinfonia must have been written between August 29th, 1756, and February 15th, 1763. Dr. Prieger regards it not only as the finest of all the known works of the composer, but also as a work calculated to excite more than antiquarian interest at the present day. The Sinfonia, or Overture, consisting of an Adagio and Allegro, probably formed the introduction to a cantata, the text of which has been preserved.

A PERFORMANCE of Verdi's 'Requiem' will be given in London on the 24th inst. by the Brighton Festival Chorus, under the direction of its founder, Mr. Joseph Sainton.

ON Monday afternoon Madame Edyth Walker made her first appearance at the Palladium. She sang in German, and in costume, the Adriano scene from the third act of Wagner's 'Rienzi.' This was delivered with dramatic force, but on the programme

there were no words, either in German or English, to help the large audience to enter into the spirit of a scene from an opera with which most of those present were probably unfamiliar. As an encore Madame Walker gave Sullivan's 'The Lost Chord.'

SIR HUBERT PARRY is publishing with Messrs. Macmillan a book on 'Style in Musical Art.'

MR. JOHN LANE will publish next Tuesday 'The Oldest Music Room in Europe: a Record of an Eighteenth-Century Enterprise at Oxford,' by Dr. John H. Mee, with 25 illustrations. Few people are aware that from the year 1748 Oxford possessed a resident professional orchestra which gave once a week what we should now call "Symphony Concerts."

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

SC. Concert, 3.30, Royal Albert Hall.
— Sunday Concert Society, 3.30, Queen's Hall.
— Sunday League Concert, 7, Queen's Hall.
MO. London Trio, 8.30, Aeolian Hall.
WE. Classical Concert Society, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
TH. Orchestral Concert for Young People, 3, Steinway Hall.
FR. Grand Concert, Leeds Philharmonic Chorus, 8, Queen's Hall.
SAT. Chappell Ballad Concert, 2.30, Queen's Hall.
— Mozart Society, 3, Portman Rooms.

DRAMA

Dickens and the Drama. By S. J. Adair Fitz-Gerald. (Chapman & Hall.)—Like all dramatic work of mediocre quality, the few plays from the pen of Dickens age rapidly. It would, indeed, be difficult to find more melancholy testimony to the flight of time and the comparative inspiration of the modern play with lyrics than is supplied by Mr. Fitz-Gerald's comment (p. 59) on 'The Village Coquettes': "Three other songs in the burlesque were great favourites, viz., 'Love is not a Feeling to pass away,' 'Autumn Leaves,' and 'There's a Charm in Spring.'" Great as was the histrionic talent of Dickens—he may be regarded as the forerunner of the "quick-change" artist, for when 'Mr. Nightingale's Diary' was performed at Tavistock House in 1855, he played six parts himself, and played them well—he yet lacked the constructive sense which by its presence or absence makes or mars the playwright, as such; and even in the boisterous fun of 'The Lamplighter' we are conscious of an essentially discursive humour, docked as it were, and distorted, by the rigid confinement of the dramatic form. It is, therefore, with the greater pleasure that we turn, as well from 'The Strange Gentleman,' 'No Thoroughfare,' and the rest, as from the records of theatricals, private and otherwise, of which Forster has already told us much, to the numerous stage versions of the novelist's work. With the discussion of these Mr. Fitz-Gerald's valuable and painstaking volume is mainly concerned, and his pages teem with information.

The predatory enterprises of William T. Moncrieff—said to have been the original of the "literary gentleman" in 'Nicholas Nickleby' who had "dramatized in his time two hundred and forty-seven novels as fast as they had come out—some of them faster than they had come out"—play an important part in the earlier pages of this volume; but we doubt if the wildest efforts of that wayward genius could have surpassed 'The Peregrinations of Pickwick' (being the first Pickwickian adaptation), by one William Leman Rede, produced, as we are told, "at the Adelphi Theatre in October,

1836—exactly six months after the first number of the novel appeared!" "Songs are introduced," says Mr. Fitz-Gerald, "and Wallace's 'Killarney' is sung in Act I. by Norah"; while the grand finale represents "a fête at Old Wardle's, with a country dance 'Ceremony of Mistletoe,' and a verse to 'St. Patrick's Day,' with all the company joining in the chorus." In addition to "Norah" we have another mysterious character in "Clutchley," a miser who, when the curtain rises, is "discovered counting his gold"; and Mr. Snodgrass, in consequence of an attempt to import a serious plot from the story of 'The Queer Client,' is made to inaugurate his "wild career by borrowing money at the rate of twenty-seven per cent. interest."

A still more remarkable production, founded, presumably, on 'David Copperfield,' was that performed at the Oliver Theatre, Lincoln, Canada, in January, 1906, to which Mr. B. W. Matz drew attention at the time in *The Dickensian*. This striking achievement was described as "a Cyclone of Merriment"; numbered among its characters "Hiram Peggotty," "Sheriff Dudley," and "Mrs. Peggotty"; included "Specialities" introduced at a country dance, and a scene in Emily's apartments in Paris; and went by the name of 'What Women Will Do.'

Edward Stirling, stage manager of the City of London Theatre, and a "theatrical adapter" who at one period shared with Moncrieff the Master's displeasure, narrates a poignant story touching a performance of 'Nicholas Nickleby' at Worthing. Owing to parental scruples on the subject of stage plays, the supply of children necessary for the representation of the Dotheboys Hall scholars was not forthcoming; and the production itself stood thereby in some peril. The situation was saved by the inhuman resourcefulness of an eccentric barber, who was also, like Mr. Sweedlepipe, a bird-fancier, and, unlike that artist, a performer on the French horn. He undertook to provide fifty infants for the purpose, and did so in the following manner:—

"Lured from the by-streets and alleys by his horn, like the children in the 'Pied Piper of Hamelin,' the small fry followed him to the theatre yard; once there, Figaro closed the gates upon Mr. Squeers's children. Amidst crying and moaning they were placed on the stage, sitting on benches, and kept in order by Figaro's cane—poor children!—completely bewildered. When the treacle was administered most of them cried. This delighted the audience, thinking it so natural (so it was)."

Notwithstanding the flood of worthless versions which inundated the stage, to the wrathful indignation of Dickens, the popularity of his stories in dramatic form has throughout been considerable, and though to-day far below the level attained on January 11th, 1846, when 'The Cricket on the Hearth' was being played at no fewer than twelve London theatres, shows still indubitable vitality. If proof be desired, let the doubter reflect upon the perennial attraction of 'The Only Way,' Sir Herbert Tree's elaborate presentations of 'Oliver Twist' and 'Edwin Drood,' the popular impersonations of Mr. Bransby Williams, or the fact, ascertained by Mr. Fitz-Gerald on good authority, that 'David Copperfield' in ten tableaux "really will be produced" in Paris at the Odéon, "in May, 1911—perhaps before." Paris contemplates, too, a French version of 'Pickwick,' which, we are told, is "down for production by M. Gémier at the Théâtre Antoine... this year (1910)."

As a conscientious exposition of a fascinating aspect of Dickensian research, the

volume, plentifully illustrated, and diversified with casts and playbills (in facsimile), is worthy of all praise; as a literary contribution to the subject, it leaves something to be desired. The style is slipshod and exclamatory—waving between the bald and the exuberant—and obscurities are not wanting. Thus of 'Nicholas Nickleby,' played at the Strand Theatre in September, 1885, the author observes: "Smike did not die, but tried to pronounce a 'tag' to the concoction"—a statement which may well bewilder any who are without special knowledge of the piece in question. On the version of the trial scene from 'Pickwick,' described on the programme as "by John Hollingshead and Charles Dickens," given at the Lyceum on December 10th, 1879, we have as sole comment: "The cast was extraordinary." Clumsy, too, is the declaration attributed to Mr. Charles W. Dickens—the novelist's grandson—concerning the site of the "Old Curiosity Shop," that "the Portsmouth Street shop, Lincoln's Inn Fields, was not the place at all, but one simply invented by Dickens"; while on the subject of 'The Battle of Life,' produced by the Keeleys at the Lyceum in 1846, Mr. Fitzgerald pens this complete sentence, duly bounded by full stops: "Mr. Meadows was Mr. Snithey, with several others." Again, *Punch*, having waxed facetious over the performance of 'Tom Pinch' at the Vaudeville in 1881, and animadverted mildly on the representatives of "Cherry" and "Merry," is here rebuked by our author with a gravity almost sufficient to impugn the whole-heartedness of his Dickensian faith. "Now," he writes, "there are no characters in the play called 'Cherry and Merry.' *Punch* purposely perverted Charity and Mercy, and these parts were most admirably acted," &c. Allusion is made to Mr. Perch "and his prolific progeny"; such a phrase as "the great heart of the palpitating public" (p. 246) might have delighted Dickens himself; and "Procrustes" (p. 285), even if the author be blameless, is a tempting substitute for Procrustes. We would observe in passing that "Mr. Henry Hawkins," afterwards Lord Brampton, was not destined—as stated on p. 25—"to be Lord Chief Justice of England." Misprints are strangely numerous, but, these and other drawbacks notwithstanding, we have derived much enjoyment from the book, and do not doubt that all good Dickensians will do likewise.

Dramatic Gossip.

JUST for a little while the new play at the Globe, written by the Baroness Orczy and Mr. Montague Barstow, authors of 'The Scarlet Pimpernel,' imposes on and puzzles the spectator. 'Beau Brocade,' as it is called, with its highwayman-hero, who is a gallant in the broad light of day and the terror of Brassington Heath by night, seems at first sight to belong to the category of the romance of crime, and the piece appears to resemble 'Raffles' and 'Stingaree.' Then gradually you recognize that any resemblance it has to these stories is accidental, and you begin to understand why you were mystified by it, and what the element was which more or less unconsciously you felt was missing.

THE fact that Mr. Bertram Wallis, hero of many a musical comedy, was here trying a flight in what purports to be romantic drama ought to have given you the clue. But when you come across the village headle, time-honoured exponent of comic

relief in a certain class of piece—when you watch the periodical appearances of a chorus of rustics, silently imploring to be permitted to burst into song—the truth flashes into your mind. Why, here is a comic opera, with all the apparatus complete except the music.

GRANTED a score; granted sentimental duets for the highwayman and the girl of rank whom he compels to dance a minuet on the heath, and of course to fall fathoms deep in love with him; granted ballads and concerted numbers and choruses of villagers—then the artificiality of the libretto (for that is all the play is) would be tolerable. That packet of letters, which is supposed to exculpate the heroine's brother from the charge of Jacobitism, and passes from hand to hand after the manner of 'A Scrap of Paper,' could then be considered an allowable basis for a plot; and the hero's embroidered Georgian silks, and the heroine's eighteenth-century gowns, and the headle's scarlet and gilt, and any number of familiar situations and clichés, would take their place as part of the conventional machinery. But the music is certainly wanted.

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